Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-214 *5 November 1987*

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Weekly Lists CEMA Flaws, Calls for Remedies

AU051026 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish

24 Oct 87 p 6

[Jerzy Kleer commentary: "CEMA—Waiting For the First Step"]

[Text] The 43d extraordinary CEMA session is over. The hope was that this session would modify, if not completely change, the present principles of cooperation and would replace ineffective mechanisms with more effective ones.

Such hope was raised primarily by the fact that present mechanisms and instruments of integration are responsible for CEMA's poor condition. In addition, some countries continue to carry out deep economic changes, and some countries, including Poland, have drawn up proposals for changing CEMA's functioning.

This hope has been fulfilled to a negligible extent. It is true, as the communique announced, that the session saw the need for changing the cooperation mechanisms and for taking into account the institutional reforms in individual countries. However, this issue was put in the pending tray. The most crucial statement on long-term integration processes reads: "In order to define the agreed-upon lines of cooperation, it is planned to prepare a collective concept of the international socialist division of labor for 1919-2005." This no doubt means that this document is to replace the program for socialist integration adopted in Bucharest in 1971. Unfortunately, this program has remained just a piece of paper in very many regards.

While valuing the great importance of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among CEMA countries, we should see this from the viewpoint of bilateral, not multilateral ties. Unfortunately, CEMA has still not created mechanisms for multilateral turnover and, all the more so, for multilateral accounts. I think that the latter issue is the Achilles' heel of the integration grouping. In the past, when in most our countries the national economies were managed by command, the system of more or less balanced bilateral trade could be tolerated or even regarded as the right one. But now when at least some CEMA countries continue to carry out profound economic changes this system cannot be maintained.

We must also realize why the long-time visible and necessary changes in CEMA institutions and in the principles and forms of cooperation were not adequately prepared for this CEMA session and why it did not adopt them. The process of economic reforms in CEMA countries continues at very different speeds and to differing extents. Some countries have made great progress. Some have still not begun these changes. Changes in economic mechanisms are the internal affair of each country because the choice of economic solutions is and must be a sovereign matter and not be imposed from without. We have long abandoned the conviction that the systems of the functioning of the national economies must be uniform and united. However, given all the differences in national solutions, we must have some common principles that, without major difficulties, make it possible to create those economic structures in individual countries that constitute a complementary CEMA body. The trend so far has been rather to create competitive structures, which still continue to make themselves felt in mutual relations among CEMA countries and to assert themselves in mutual competition in the third markets, especially in the developed capitalist countries.

Integration calls for some compromises and involves costs. Premier Z. Messner stressed this at the session: "It is true that the integration process involves certain costs. But the advantages of integration can greatly outstrip these costs. The only problem is that these costs have to be borne before the results of integration can be reaped." We think that the current interests and difficulties of some CEMA countries are responsible for the fact that they want to put off these costs in time. Unfortunately, time is not our ally.

If not throughout CEMA, then at least as a group of some countries, we must now create adequately effective conditions—if only transitional—to facilitate the implementation of various measures.

The first measure is grassroots and direct cooperation among enterprises from various countries.

The second measure is an efficient pricing system, which would create prices approximating the world prices for goods and services.

The third measure is a more effective and flexible system of convertible currency and finance, which at first would ensure at least the internal exchangeability of national currencies. Correct exchange rates of national currencies must be the first step in this direction. If this cannot be done throughout CEMA, it should be done by agreement at least among some individual countries.

DPRK Ambassador Speaks on Olympics

AU051152 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] A press conference took place at the DPRK Embassy in Sofia yesterday on the occasion of the declaration issued by the chairman of the DPRK National Olympic Committee.

Ha Tong-yun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, answered questions from Bulgarian journalists. He stated that two years of efforts devoted by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] should produce positive results, and the 24th Olympic Games will become a festival of peace and friendship with the participation of all states. Ha Tong-yun expressed confidence that all people interested in holding the Olympic Games will show full understanding for the just position of the DPRK, and will accord their support and solidarity in this respect.

Filipov Writes on GOSR and Restructuring

AU041438 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 4 Nov 87

["October and Present-Day Reforms in Bulgaria"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA)—The profound restructuring under way in the Soviet Union, in Bulgaria and in the other socialist countries is the result of an objective law determined by the new world reality and by the fact that socialism is still imperfect and has not yet revealed its potential, writes Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP in an extensive article contributed to *Ikonomicheski Zhivot* weekly.

The article, entitled "October and Present-Day Reforms in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," analyses in detail the new strategic line of radical change in the material and the intellectual sphere, in the system of social relations, in society as a whole.

Mr Grisha Filipov emphasises that the main point now is a transition from power in the name of the people to power exercised by the people itself. In practice, this implies the introduction of self-government for the whole society, and this task should be carried out right now. By this, Mr Grisha Filipov writes, the BCP has corrected certain theoretical formulations which contended that this task would be fulfilled only during the transition to communism.

The author of the article indicates that the socialist self-government, which is being introduced in Bulgaria, does not "re-echo" the wave of liberalization sweeping the administration of the advanced capitalist countries, nor is it a response to any theories of the kind Self-government in Bulgaria is a new type of self-government, and its roots go back to the experience of the Paris Commune and of the Great October Revolution. It is being build in accordance with the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, enriched with the new realities of a ramified system of relations of the united and indivisible socialist property, with the new functions of the socialist state and the enhancement of the role of the communist party as a leading and guiding political force of society, as a political vanguard of the people.

Khristov Meets USSR Friendship Delegation

AU041903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] On 4 November Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society, led by Viktor Nikolyutin, member of the Central Leadership and RSFSR deputy minister of housing and civil construction. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria, taking part in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October.

Issues related to further developing bilateral cooperation in implementing party decisions under the conditions of restructuring were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Soviet Play on Lenin Staged in Sofia

AU041610 Sofia BTA in English 1428 GMT 4 Nov 87

["Bulgarian Director on a Soviet Play"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA)—Every return to the ways of thinking and action promoted by Lenin is necessary as a comparison for modern man, said the director Mladen Kiselov, who staged Mikhail Shatrov's "The Brest Peace" at the Ivan Vazov National Theater.

The first night, which coincides in time with the Moscow premiere, was eagerly expected by the theater-going public in Sofia. The rehearsals started at the end of the last season with the participation of some of the country's best actors (Lenin is played by Naum Shopov, Stalin by Velko Kunev). There is also something else of which theater fans here are well-aware: Shatrov wrote the play in 1962 and it was published only this year by *Novi Mir* magazine. The other plays by the same author ("Sixth of July", "This Is How We Will Win," and especially "Dictate of the Conscience") have won great popularity in Bulgaria.

The production is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. What if there was no celebration? "I would have staged this play anyway," says Mladen Kiselov. "I am thoroughly impressed by its openness and the acuteness of the observations. What is more, the play answers the question of what and how much of the history of the revolution should be brought to light. Some people believe that our society is not mature enough to discuss publicly the revolution's history in such details." "I believe," the director says, "that

everything should be brought to light. The most important thing is not to stop looking back into the future, into our own selves. This process had been previously stopped by certain people who have had the power to do so. The main problem now is that there are people who talk a lot about change and progress but never bother to do anything."

Mr Mladen Kiselov believes that comparisons will be the main vehicles of the viewers' interest. The play shows the atmosphere of openness (which we now call glasnost) and toleration for the opinions of other people. Lenin had relied on this atmosphere, believing that it could give birth to the model of the first country in history that has an absolutely unique social order.

Zhivkov Greets Zhao Ziyang on Election

AU041433 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and personally in my own name I cordially congratulate you on your election to the high post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. We are well aware of and value your efforts and contribution for building socialism in China, deepening the cooperation between our countries, and strengthening socialism and peace.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people followed with interest the work of the 13th CPC Congress. The congress' decisions open up new prospects for the Chinese people in building socialism in the PRC, in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, and for consolidating world peace.

I voice our confidence that the cooperation between the BCP and CPC and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC will continue in the future to develop in the interest of our two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Greets Zhivkov From Plane

AU041841 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] The president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, while overflying Bulgaria, sent a telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in which he sends warmest greetings to the Bulgarian people.

Mladenov Departs for Switzerland 5 Nov

AU050752 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left this morning on an official visit to Switzerland at the invitation of Pierre Aubert, the Swiss federal minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia Airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev and deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Colombian Politician Speaks to Press

AU050900 Sofia BTA in English 2001 GMT 4 Nov 87

["Bulgaria, Colombia Broaden Ties"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA)—The relations between Bulgaria and Colombia are characteristic for the mutual respect and understanding between the two countries. The Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Liberal Party of Colombia have played an important role in the broadening of these relations, said Mr Eduardo Mestre Sarmiento, chairman of the national leadership of the Liberal Party of Colombia, who is currently in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

The Colombian politician pointed to the need for a more active trade exchange, for broadening the bilateral contacts in all fields.

He briefed the journalists attending a press conference in Sofia on the democratization process in his country and on the measures undertaken in the implementation of the agrarian and urban reform. He also spoke of his country's efforts within the framework of the Contadora Group.

Mr Eduardo Mestre Sarmiento discussed certain international issues. He said that his party is attaching great importance to the forthcoming meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

Committee Finds Weaknesses in Education

AU041905 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Examining the implementation of compulsory primary education now seems an anachronism. Certainly many people would think so. A check by the Committee for State and People's Control, however, shows that this legal requirement is not being completely fulfilled. A considerable proportion of the children obliged to attend school are not being caught by the educational system, and a surprisingly large number of pupils fall by the wayside or have to repeat classes. The control organs have made these statements following a check on the results of the activities of the Ministry of

Public Education and the executive committees of the people's councils in the former okrugs of Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, Kyustendil, Kurdzhali, and Razgrad.

The chairmanship of the Committee for State and People's Control considers it necessary for a state form of accountability to be introduced for the movements of school pupils. It considers that the control system should conduct regular checks on the state and development of primary education. Changes, and, moreover, speedy ones, are required in the material base of the teaching and educational process. Its view is that it is precisely the new organs—the oblast councils and the municipal people's councils—that are called upon to act as real factors for change.

BRIEFS

Business Ties With Austria

Sofia, November 2 (BTA)—Two events not only demonstrated the willingness of Bulgaria and Austria to broaden their cooperation, but also showed the great varieties of forms of the economic interaction between the two countries. An agreement was signed on the setting up of a consortium by the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, the "Tseluloza I Khartiya" Company, the "Khimkomplekt" Engineering Combine, Laenderbank-Vienna and the Austrian Company of Voith. The consortium will be reconstructing and updating a number of enterprises producing paper, carboard and paper for packing purposes. The venture is self-financed: All payments will be made in goods. This consortium is the first of its kind in Bulgaria in the sense that it is made up of both companies and banks. "Industrial Property and Economic Policy" is the topic of a seminar organized by the Inventions Institute, the Bulgarian Chamber of commerce and Industry and the Austrian Patents Office. The ties between Bulgaria and Austria in the field of patents date back to 1968. The Austrian Patents Office helped build here a data base for the economic organizations. Bulgaria has so far signed contracts for legal protection of the industrial property with Austria and the FRG. [Excerpts] *[Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Nov 87 AU]*

Husak-Led Delegation Returns From Moscow

LD051320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] The CSSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak returned from Moscow shortly after noon today, where it had taken part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the meeting of representatives of political parties and movements.

Dubcek Sends GOSR 'Congratulations' to Moscow

AU050747 Paris AFP in English 0029 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Prague, Nov 4 (AFP)—Alexander Dubcek, who headed Czechoslovakia at the time of the 1968 Soviet invasion of Prague, has sent "congratulations" to the Soviet Union to mark anniversary celebrations of the 1917 Russian Revolution, a former party colleague said here Wednesday.

But Mr Dubcek still advocated "democratic socialism," said Venek Silhan, a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership during the 1968 spring uprisings.

The former Czechoslovak leader "greeted every group in Europe and the world which puts its efforts into democratic socialism" during an international forum of communist parties and revolutionary movements in Moscow, said Mr Silhan.

Meanwhile a group of 20 people banned from the Czechoslovak Communist Party — including Mr Silhan, but not Mr Dubcek — sent a letter to delegates of the Moscow meeting stating that "if you are going to talk of democracy and socialism during the meeting we feel you cannot forget the repression of the Prague spring" uprisings.

"We feel that your meeting must be an incitement to other parties and leaderships to understand that freedom and legalised free speech are important for each society and especially for those who express the views of the silent majority," the letter said.

Daily Comments on Summit Announcement

AU050912 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 87 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "The Only Possible Path"]

[Text] For the third time already, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will meet on 7 December. This fact speaks for itself. The news of the coming summit conclusively demonstrates that a responsible dialogue is underway between the Soviet Union and the United States, which should—as has been announced—yield the most significant practical result to date: The signing, in the course of M. Gorbachev's visit to the United States, of a treaty on the elimination of a whole group of nuclear missiles. In other words, before this year is over we will bear witness to the first act of genuine nuclear disarmament. It has been said many times that this is but the first of a whole chain of treaties that are necessary to reach the ultimate goal—banning and rendering impossible the abuse of the immense power of the atom for the production of mass destruction weapons, weapons which are nothing but an instrument in bringing about the self-destruction of mankind. The treaty is, indeed, the initiation of the process of nuclear disarmament—nothing less and nothing more. That is how it must be perceived; therein lies its undeniable historic importance.

The Washington talks between the two representatives will center primarily on the issue of strategic weapons. Up to now the Soviet-American negotiators have succeeded—to a certain measure, at least—in knitting the nuclear disarmament talks into a process, that is, into a scale where one issue follows upon the other, making it possible to proceed from relatively simple to complicated problems. The Soviet view is gaining ground that nuclear disarmament is a complex issue, one aspect of which is connected with the others, so that one cannot cut the number of nuclear weapons in one area while increasing it somewhere else. In the final analysis, everything boils down to the principle of equality and equal security. It is necessary to put an end to the notion that I can be safe while the other side feels threatened, and to the military-political theses derived from this notion.

The linkage between individual issues is particularly apparent in the field of medium-range, operational-tactical, and strategic missiles. It seems that M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan want to agree on the principles of conducting negotiations on a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons, which form the backbone of the two states' nuclear forces, and to conduct them so as to make it possible for the respective treaty to be signed during President Reagan's visit to the USSR next year. This is a bold target and no one denies that the path to it will be full of complications, some of which cannot even be surmised at this point. Nevertheless, the determination to reach it is there and the joint commitment has been expressed, which surely allows for legitimate optimism.

One problem that will impede the coming negotiations is known already. President Reagan stubbornly insists that the United States will not back away from its planned armament in space. The American dream about new, space-based weapons systems can do a lot of harm. It is precisely on this point that the United States has not yet arrived at the aforesaid full understanding of the comprehensive character of nuclear disarmament. It is tearing out armament in space from the negotiations, refusing to acknowledge its demonstrable connection with the issue of strategic weapons.

Moreover, a major and growing role is played by verification [kontrola]—both the system of verification and the method of checking on the implementation and

compliance with the concluded treaties. The experience acquired by the two sides in the process of drafting the system of verification for the first treaty will be useful. It [presumably the system of verification for the treaty on medium-range and short-range missiles] could break through the barrier of distrust and test all the instruments of verification which the USSR and the United States want to employ. Let us not forget that verification is the very issue that is still under discussion between Soviet and American experts, an issue which has not yet been resolved before the upcoming signing of the first treaty.

The announcement of a third Soviet-American summit has also generated questions of a more general nature. Why have the talks accelerated so much recently, what are the reasons for the so gratifying a shift in Soviet-American talks on nuclear disarmament, in defiance of all the existing and continuing disagreements and misunderstandings?

The Soviet policy of restructuring has a pervasive international impact. Bourgeois politicians are beginning to reckon with a new situation—what will happen if the Soviet Union manages to combine contemporary scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system? This is the main question in the West today and, in a way, it is the driving force behind the recognition of some representatives of the Western world that it is essential to reach agreement with the Soviet Union in the question of war and peace.

Soviet restructuring has had a powerful influence on world public opinion, and it is to world public opinion that the Soviet Union turned for to assess who is right concerning the need for nuclear disarmament and whose proposals are fair, acceptable, and feasible. American bourgeois policy, too, is now exposed to public entreaties and demands and does not conceal the necessity of responding to them somehow. The question of war and peace is the cardinal question of today. Indifferent postures and aloofness are no longer acceptable to the bourgeoisie as they are extremely harmful for its class interests.

No one can rule out fluctuations and abrupt changes in the orientation of U.S. policy. Past experience provides plenty of evidence of its inconsistency, wobbling, and a certain inability to adhere in the long run to a political concept that would benefit the cause of peace. This is known and Soviet diplomacy takes this into account. But the steps being taken transform peace declarations into practical acts of policy. And that is what matters, that is the only possible path into the future.

Daily Views CPC Congress Developments

AU041329 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 7

[Jozef Janto article in the "Word on Events" column: "Reform of Economic As Well As Political Structure"]

[Text] The 13th CPC Congress, which is correctly described as the great watershed in the history of the party and the entire Chinese society, deliberated throughout last week. The congress affirmed the line, which has been implemented by the CPC since the party Central Committee's 1978 December session. It stressed that the line of the far-reaching reforms has yielded rich fruits, which have become markedly reflected in the higher standard of living of the population of the world's most populous country and in the development of the entire society's democratization.

At the end of the congress, the participants adopted a resolution approving the report delivered by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the party Central Committee (yesterday's first session of the new Central Committee elected him general secretary). The resolution positively assesses precisely the period of the past 9 years of creative work, and this on the basis of the successes achieved in socialist construction since the PRC's founding in 1949. True, in the 1960's and 1970's this period was interrupted by the period of "errors and chaos" (especially the so-called Cultural Revolution), when China lost much time.

Despite the successes of the past, Comrade Zhao Zyiang stressed in the report, that the country finds itself at the beginning of the road of building socialism. That means that "China must remain in socialism and never deviate from it," and at the same time cannot leap-frog its initial stage. "The correct comprehension of the current historical stage of the development of Chinese society is of exceptional importance for building socialism with specific Chinese features, and is the foundation for formulating and implementing the correct political line," he stressed.

Therefore, deepening and expanding the reforms of the economic and political structure will be the main direction of further advancement. Factors involved are, above all, modernization, pursuit of open policy [otevrena politika], development of planned goods economy, construction of democracy on the foundation of stability and unity, and building society with developed culture and ideology. However, the continuation of the policy of reforms and opening to the world will continue to be closely connected with the observance of the four known fundamental principles: the socialist road, democratic dictatorship of the people, the leading role of the party and Marxism-Leninism together with Mao Zedong's ideas.

One of the important ideas of the 13th CPC Congress is the one that stresses that the reform of the economic structure (changes in the management of enterprises have an important place in it) is inseparably connected with the reform of the political structure. The objective of the two is to better develop production forces and, at the same time, make the full use of the advantages of socialism. Therefore the congress also adopted a resolution on the amendment of some articles in the party statutes. Involved, for example, are changes in the electoral system in the party in accordance with the principle "more candidates than elected ones," more consistent

division of tasks and powers of party and state agencies, and so forth. From now on, the main task of the CPC's primary organizations will be the orientation, above all, toward the consolidation of the party's buildup, and toward ideo-educational and mass-political work.

An important feature of the congress also was the rejuvenation of all central party agencies. In the newly elected Central Committee, which has 175 members and 110 candidate members, the average age now is 55 years compared with the previous average age of 59.1 years. Rejuvenation of cadres also occurred in the Politburo and in its Standing Committee. However, experienced party workers remain in the Central Committee, such as Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the party Central Committee until last January (his resignation was said to be connected with the student demonstrations last December), and Hua Guofeng, who held the highest party post from 1976 until 1981, when he was replaced by Hu Yaobang. On the other hand, the 83-year old Deng Xiaoping left the Central Committee and the Politburo. Deng stood at the inception of the "correct party line after the Third Central Committee session" (1978), and was also a member of the Poliburo's Standing Committee, member of the Central Committee's Central Advisory Commission, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Military Commission. It seems that he will keep the last function, a matter that has been made possible by another one of the momentous amendments of the party statutes. Because of his "prestige and wisdom" (he was practically determining the party line) he will continue to play an important role in the party and society. This was announced at a press conference held in Beijing the day before yesterday [1 November].

The Chinese party press described the congress' deliberations as a "democratic and opened [otvoreny] congress of unity." It stressed, above all, the fact that the 13th party congress for the first time systematically explained the theory of the "initial stage of socialism" in China and clearly determined the fundamental line for this stage as well as the principles for the development of comprehensive reforms. A thing that is particularly important is that the Chinese Communists at their 13th congress warmly endorsed all peace initiatives leading to a world without nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. At the head of this historic effort stands the community of the socialist countries, which keeps on strengthening its position in the world in the interest of peace and progress.

Science Commission Obzina Visits Austria

Meets VOEST's Lewinski, IAEA's Blix

AU041152 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 7

[CTK Correspondent's Report: "Paying Visit to VOEST-Alpine"]

[Text] Linz (CTK Correspondent)—Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission For Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, paid a visit to the nationalized steel and enginnering VOEST-Alpine concern in the Austrian city of Linz yesterday [2 November]. He exchanged views with Herbert Lewinski, general director of the concern, on the possibility of the development of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. On that occasion, Frantisek Brom, deputy chairman of the State Commission For Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, and General Director Herbert Lewinski signed an agreement of scientific-technical cooperation.

Vienna—Jaromir Obzina met with IAEA General Director Hans Blix in Vienna yesterday [2 November]. In a constructive talk they exchanged, in particular, views on the possibilities of the further utilization of nuclear energy not only in power engineering, but also in other branches of the national economy.

Holds Cooperation Talks

LD042140 Prague CTK in English 2016 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna Nov 4 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina today ended his four-day visit to Austria, which took place at the invitation of Austrian Minister of Science and Research Hans Tuppy.

Jaromir Obzina discussed with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, Minister Tuppy and other government officials possibilities of expanding scientific-technological cooperation. The two sides agreed to set up two groups of experts who will prepare concrete programs of this cooperation. The first agreement on scientific-technological cooperation was signed with the Voest-Alpine steel and engineering concern in Linz during Jaromir Obzina's visit.

In an interview for CTK before departure, Jaromir Obzina said his talks with Austrian officials had shown that further development of economic relations between the two countries must focus on cooperation in science and technology. He said that possibilities of trade exchange are exhausted to a considerable extent and went on to point out that cooperation in science and technology will play an increasingly important part in international relations.

Bilak Speech at Ceska Lipa Rally

AU040951 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 87 p 2

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a rally held in Ceska Lipa, North Bohemia, on 31 October to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the unveiling of a Lenin monument in the city: "Paying Deep Respect to a Great Man, Thinker, and Revolutionary"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear friends,

We live in a century that will rightly go down in history as the century of the triumph of Leninism. This also multiplies my sincere joy over the fact that I am able to participate in the unveiling of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, this great man, thinker, and revolutionary of the 20th century.

Allow me to take this opportunity to convey to you and, through you, to the entire North Bohemian party organization and the working people of your region sincere greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary and CSSR president, Comrade Gustav Husak.

It is symbolic that it is here, in Ceska Lipa, in the north of Bohemia where the revolutionary workers and communist movement has a rich tradition and where glorious chapters of our modern history were written, that we unveil on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a monument to Lenin, whose life is associated with the founding of the Bolshevik party, with the triumph of Great October, and with the founding of the first land of socialism. Thereby we pay deep respect to his genial revolutionary work, which lives in our minds and which we develop in our deeds.

There is yet another historical fact showing the warm attitude of the workers and working people of your region toward Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It was in your region that the first ever monument to V.I. Lenin was unveiled outside the borders of the Soviet Union in the 1920's. Thanks to the courage of workers and their sincere attitude toward Lenin's ideas, this monument was saved, surviving even the most difficult years of fascist occupation.

Only such events go down forever in the annals of world history that have a crucial impact on the fate of human civilization, the development of society, and the thinking and lives of the broadest strata of people's masses. The Great October Socialist Revolution has become the most important event of the 20th century. It entered the lives of millions of people and marked the entire subsequent historical process. The ideas of Great October gave birth to a new society and even today they determine the main direction of human progress. To erase from history the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the growing impact of its transforming ideas, and the role of V.I. Lenin in the revolutionary restructuring of the world, the world of exploitation mobilized all its forces against this path; the forces of politicians, generals, economists, and worldly and church ideologists.

The outcome is known to the whole world today. Lenin is studied and loved by millions of people of all races, who view him as a model of activity, patriotism, and internationalism. Lenin is the ideal for every revolutionary, he is a permanent source of hope for everyone who strives for an equitable world, freedom and democracy.

The modern history of our nations is very closely connected with the victory of Great October. An independent Czechoslovak state arose from the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The centuries-old dream of Czechs and Slovaks about national independence came true. It was a happy day for our nations, which left its mark on their further development.

It was under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution that the CPCZ was born. Gradually, with direct assistance from V. I. Lenin, it became the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class and the working people of Czechoslovakia.

Those who stood at its cradle included, next to Bohumir Smeral and Antonin Zapotocky, Karel Kreibich, native of your region. We hold in profound esteem their contribution to our revolutionary cause. We admire the foresight and courage with which the founders of the CPCZ set out on the path of struggle, hardship, and sacrifice. They realized very well that victory was still far off but they also knew that there was no other way leading to genuine freedom and prepared a party that would be capable of bringing any sacrifice.

The following words of Smeral addressed to the constituent CPCZ Congress are relevant and instructive even in today's times: "When we establish for ourselves a society of good people, we will be internally happy, even if cruel blows were to strike us and if the entire remaining world were to view us with contempt as traitors..."

Today, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as the whole world recalls this milestone of world history, the historical path of this revolution, which is without parallel in the history of the human race, arises before us in its entire magnitude and significance. That is why in this connection we cannot lose sight of what these 70 years have meant not only in the life of the Soviet people, but also of what they mean in the context of the global universal problems of today. Under the leadership of their Leninist party, the Soviet people changed the shape of their country beyond recognition. The Soviet Union has grown in strength and authority and the political map of the world has changed. This simple statement is no tribute to anniversary celebrations nor is it a propagandistic cliche, but instead is the reality of the present world, which must be acknowledged by every unbiased person.

It suffices to ask the question of what socialism has given to the world in the last 70 years and what has been the contribution of imperialism. Imperialism gave birth to fascism, which unleashed World War II and inflicted immense material and spiritual damage on mankind. Millions of starving, illiterate, and jobless people—they, too, are the product of imperialism.

Socialism as a young social system showed the world the way toward liberation from exploitation and oppression, the way toward building an equitable, free, and happy

life. Socialism is a social system for the people and it is the people who are its makers and builders. This is no proposition or proclamation, but real practice, real life. Today socialism marches in the front ranks of all peace-loving and democratic anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the greatest value of all—the preservation of the human race.

The plans of those who assumed that the Soviet Union would come out so exhausted from World War II that it would only be able to passively watch the postwar settlement of the world did not come true. History took a different course. Additional nations set out on the path of building socialism, the colonial system disintegrated, and the general crisis of capitalism intensified. Socialism in the world has not grown weaker, but stronger. There are quite many theorists who, in an attempt to prove that capitalism is superior to socialism, compare postwar developments in the United States and the Soviet Union. However, they conceal the "small matter" that the Soviet Union had to overcome gigantic material and human losses while the United States only multiplied its war profits.

Indeed, the path of the Soviet Union in the past 7 decades was no walk in the park, but, metaphorically speaking, it had to cut its way through primeval forest, one, moreover, surrounded by plenty of wolves. It was a path of great historical trials and great acts of heroism, but also one of mistakes, errors, and victims. The enemies of socialism only refer to the mistakes and errors. Even some historians constantly repeat their "what ifs," forgetting the old saying that after the battle the corporal is wiser than the general before the battle. Lenin repeatedly said that "it is impossible to govern without making mistakes." The important thing is to be able to admit mistakes to oneself and to learn from them.

Today, as the Soviet people, guided by the party of great Lenin, implement the challenging tasks of the strategy of restructuring, we can see how deeply mistaken were all those who claimed that the doctrine of Leninism had already become outdated, that the Great October Socialist Revolution had lost its attractiveness and revolutionary thrust, and that its dynamism had been exhausted.

The very opposite is true. We see that the path whose course was set by the Great October Socialist Revolution is being given a breath of fresh air and is entering a new stage. The ideals and deeds of Great October have their continuation in the current revolutionary efforts. Great spiritual and material forces, resources, and values have been amassed. It is necessary to create scope for their mobilization and maximal utilization for the benefit of the further development of socialism. Not in the interest of dominating or subjugating the world, but in the interest of saving the world from a thermonuclear catastrophe. The front of creative work aimed at a more consistent exploitation of the advantages of socialism is stepping up its activity. And these are paths, along which we intend to proceed.

The strengthening and improvement of socialism in all areas and the substantial acceleration of its development on the basis of new, qualitative changes in production forces and production relations, in the thinking of man, and in his approaches to the development of society—this means a return to the Bolshevik tradition, to the legacy of V.I. Lenin. Therein also lies the gist of the revolutionary restructuring.

We have always stood, and will stand, on the side of the Soviet Union and we are proud of belonging to the family of countries which spearhead the struggle for social progress, peace, and socialism.

At its 17th congress the CPCZ fully endorsed the program of the 27th CPSU Congress, which found its specific expression in the programmatic documents of our congress.

The main purpose of this policy is to achieve a further rise in people's living standards, augment their social security, and expand and deepen socialist democracy. What matters is the establishment of conditions to satisfy the new and qualitatively higher needs of citizens, promote the comprehensive harmonious development of the personality, and strengthen the socialist way of life.

Marching in the forefront of this process is the communist party, which sensitively discerns the dynamism of the time, is able to listen to the pulse of life, knows and expresses the interests of the people, and thus carries out its leading role in society. Even the best plans and resolutions would come to nothing, if they were not followed by specific political-organizational work and by concrete action by the party and the people.

This also holds true regarding the relationship toward the new economic mechanism. We must realize that even the most perfect mechanism cannot substitute a conscious approach to the fulfillment of everyday tasks, organizational and management work on site, live contact with people. We must not wait for instructions "from above," but create and develop a creative atmosphere in every sector, improve organization, order, discipline, the quality of products, achieve a high degree of effectiveness in the fulfillment of the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress. This is one of the fundamental prerequisites for the successful functioning of the economic mechanism in the years to come. It will not be an easy task. One should not forget that not everything will function without corrections, that not everything that is new or modern is necessarily progressive.

Esteemed Comrades,

The strategy of the acceleration and restructuring of the life of society in the Soviet Union and in the other countries of the socialist community also has its foreign political aspect. There is a direct context between Lenin's Decree on Peace and the concept of the program for a comprehensive system of international security.

The Soviet peace initiatives, the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has been so untiringly asserting, is meeting with an ever increasing response and endorsement in the world.

When we are looking at the current international situation, we must appreciate the fact that the first step of the USSR-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles succeeded. This is encouraging, but we must not lose from sight the fact that the essence of imperialism has not changed. Its aggressiveness has not been tempered. And therefore it is important to keep on strengthening the economic, social-political, and defensive strength of socialism, keep on enhancing its authority and attractiveness. Successes in restructuring, perfection of the socialist society, strengthening social and legal certainties; these are the firm foundations of the foreign policy of socialism.

In order to be able to realize their great construction plans, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community need peace. The peace policy expresses not only the most intrinsic interests of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, but also of all peaceloving, democratic, and realistic forces in the world.

Today, under the conditions of the existence of thermonuclear weapons, the arsenals of which are constantly increasing, mankind—if it wishes to survive—has only one alternative: preventing a catastrophic war. It is necessary to succeed in making the process of detente, disarmament, and the transition to permanent, fruitful, and peaceful cooperation irreversible. We will continue that effort.

Esteemed Comrades,

Today, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, when here, in Ceska Lipa, we are unveiling a monument to its organizer and inspirer Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we want once again to recall his topical legacy. "The best way to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is to concentrate the attention on its unresolved tasks. Especially suitable and necessary is to celebrate revolution in a similar manner when there exist key tasks which the revolution still did not resolve, when there is the need to assimilate something new to resolve them." How topically sound these words after so many decades. We are solving many demanding tasks in the domestic as well as foreign political sphere. This requires new approaches, overcoming old habits, outdated notions, everything that prevent us from grasping the needs of today and tomorrow, everything that is in our way preventing us from advancing faster.

We are heirs of Lenin, of his still living legacy, heirs of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and this fills us with certainty that we are on the correct path, from which we will never permit anyone to lead us astray. We want and we will enhance V.I. Lenin's legacy with conscientious and selfless work. We will learn from him honesty, principledness, modesty, dedication to our socialist fatherland, to the cause of the workers class.

May this monument also help us to deepen our friendship with the country which gave Lenin to the world, fulfill K. Gottwald's legacy "With the Soviet Union Forever!" May this monument remind us and the future generations of the great revolutionary path which our nations travelled, and inspire us to further struggles for peace, socialism, and social progress.

Defense Minister Outlines Army's Tasks

LD041600 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Bratislava Nov 4 (CTK)—The combat and mobilization capability of the Czechoslovak Army has increased substantially due to the growth of its moral-political, military-professional and technical preparedness, Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik told a press conference here today.

The necessity to improve the level of the Czecholsovak Army is multiplied by the fact that nearly one-third of all NATO military exercises are taking place not far from Czechoslovakia's western frontier, he said. In this connection he also said that unilateral disarmament is impossible at present as imperialism has not yet given up war as the major means of struggle against socialism. Despite this fact, the Czechoslovak People's Army just as all the member armies of the Warsaw Treaty attach great significance to the signing of an agreement on the liquidation of medium and shorter-range missiles during the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington, he said and expressed the conviction that the signing and ratification of the agreement will be the first step towards further disarmament agreements.

Polednik Chairs Secretaries' Consultation

AU041150 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] A statewide consultation of secretaries for the political-organizational work of the party regional committees and the Prague and Bratislava city party committees was held in Prague yesterday [2 November] with CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik chairing the meeting. The consultation addressed questions of party activity when it comes to perfecting our political system under the conditions of social restructuring. The main point on the agenda was the exchange of experience aimed at activating the National Front and the organizations associated in it, and at increasing their participation in social life, and in the creation, realization, and control of policy.

Slusovice Provides Computer Technology
AU051037 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Nov 87 p 1

[Petr Novacek article: "Useful Partnership Between the Household Appliances Enterprise of Prague and the Agrokombinat of Slusovice; A Swallow From Spalena Street"]

[Excerpts] A report has spread very rapidly among the public avid for computers that the Household Appliances Enterprise of Prague, in cooperation with the Agrokombinat United Agricultural Cooperative [JZD] of Slusovice, opened a "Computer Technology" center—the first and, thus far, the only one of its kind in our country—on October 20. And thus we, too, went down to No. 23 Spalena Street in Prague's Second District to obtain more detailed information about this multipurpose facility from its manager Jiri Chvatal.

"It all started last summer, when the first Sinclair personal computers came to our shops. We realized that this technology requires highly specialized marketing, complemented by an expert advisory service. We proceeded from this fact and have made use of trade contacts with Slusovice, for whose TNS computers we are transforming portable television sets into monitors." J. Chvatal said that it would have been absolutely unthinkable to set up the center without the understanding and the initiative of the JZD Agrokombinat Slusovice. Today it is already functioning and offers accessible computer technology. It arranges for organizations the purchase of Slusovice TNS computer systems. During our visit, private customers could purchase a Sharp personal computer, and by the end of the year the Didaktik Gama from the Skalica production cooperative should be available, and later other types also. [passage omitted]

J. Chvatal: "Today the Household Appliances Enterprise of Prague already cooperates with Slusovice on the creation and expansion of programs for their TNS microcomputers. Our center provides information about this software; for example, we have here the latest 560-page software catalogue for TNS microcomputers, which the JZD Agrokombinat Slusovice prepared in cooperation with the users of these computers. Understandably, we will also ensure programs for owners of personal computers. Slusovice has already prepared a number of programs for them in the form of booklets, which will go on sale as soon as some legislative problems connected with this matter are clarified." [passage omitted]

Government Views Social Problems, Economy
AU051154 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "CSSR Government Held Meeting"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—At its session on Thursday [29 October], the CSSR Government discussed a report of the CSSR Supreme Court on developments in the sphere of family law. The report underscores that despite the growing care for the family and youth, the number of divorces and broken homes are increasing, a matter that is also reflected in the crimes committed by parents and children. In the 1981-86 period crime among young people between the ages of 15 and 29 years increased by 26 percent, last year institutional care was ordered in 3,706 cases in which the education of children was seriously endangered and protective care in 299 cases. A total of 232 children under 15 years of age and 1,080 adolescents between 15 and 18 years of age are registered as drug addicts. A total of 2,178 persons, more than 18 percent of them women, were sentenced in 1986 for the punishable offense of not paying the mandatory alimony. A total of 1,470 persons were sentenced last year for the punishable offense of endangering the moral education of youth and serving alcoholic drinks to young people.

Full use is not being made of the current legal instruments and the possibilities of effective education and prevention, to which the broadest public must contribute, in order to overcome and prevent these and other shortcomings. After assessing the report, the government issued instructions to draw up a comprehensive analysis of the causes and tendencies in the area of family and matrimonial life, together with solutions and draft measures aimed to improve the situation in this important area of social life.

The government discussed in detail the realization of suggestions to develop and concretize the program for long-term CSSR-USSR economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, involving expansion of forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, such as direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises and organizations, establishment of joint ventures, intensification of cooperation in engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgy, agriculture, food industry, and scientific research. Cooperation and specialization in the chemical industry is also envisaged.

In connection with the assessment of economic results, the government discussed the state of reserves in the national economy. For a long time the growth of these reserves exceeded the growth of created values and encouraged tendencies resulting in imbalances in the national economy. The government expressed dissatisfaction with the management and organizational work of the central agencies, economic ministries, and economic production units, and instructed ministries to reduce reserves by Kcs24-25 billion in the 1987-88 period, and by Kcs15-20 billion in the subsequent 2 years. At the same time, the government adopted measures to prevent the growth of excessive reserves which immobilize and reduce resources needed for the development of the national economy and satisfying the growing needs of the population.

The government also discussed the program for long-term CSSR-SRV economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000. The program provides for

mutual use of production capacities, raw and other materials, and financial resources, including strengthening Vietnam's export capabilities. The approved program provides for an expansion of goods exchange, cooperation in geological research, in extracting and processing rare soils, in agriculture and food industry, and in engineering and the light and pharmaceutical industries.

The government also dealt with the pollution of rivers, especially the Lucina, Ostravice, and Odra. The government sees the causes of these and other disasters in the unsatisfactory technical condition of the capacities for the storing, handling, and transportation of harmful substances and also, in particular, in the gross violation of technological and work discipline. The alarming thing is that the number of instances of river pollution due to accidents has increased since 1981. To improve the situation, the government adopted measures which are intended, among other things, to ensure consistent control of handling harmful substances in enterprises and plants and improve the staffing of facilities where there is the danger of these substances escaping and polluting rivers.

The government also assessed the state of the preparations for the Czechoslovak Spartakiad, which will be held in 1990. It approved measures that are necessary to make the Spartakiad a dignified part of the celebrations for the 45th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our nations and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Also approved was a treaty between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, according to which the contracting parties will mutually provide legal assistance in civil, work-legal, family, and criminal matters.

Deputy Foreign Minister Nier Meets UK's Howe
LD041817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] London 4 Nov (ADN)—GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier was received in London on Wednesday by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe for a talk at the end of a visit that lasted several days. The two sides noted that good progress has been made in the development of bilateral relations over the past 2 years, and that favorable opportunities exist for their further taking shape. They underlined the usefulness of the political dialogue and spoke out in favor of its continuation.

The two sides agreed that real opportunities currently were opening up for an improvement in the international climate. They welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement to sign a treaty on the complete elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles and to start work on a treaty on a 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States.

The two men advocated adherence to the ABM Treaty and not departing from the treaty during the course of the period agreed upon.

Kurt Nier and Sir Geoffrey Howe spoke out in favor of reaching balanced agreements in all directions at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting. They underlined the need to draft more rapidly the mandate on future negotiations on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in Europe.

The GDR Government representative informed his interlocutor about the foreign ministers' meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague and underlined the need to strengthen the efforts of all states for effective disarmament steps.

Kurt Nier was in London for political consultations at the invitation of David Mellor, minister of state in the British Foreign Office.

Goetting Meets Waldheim, Others in Vienna
LD042129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna, 4 Nov (ADN)—Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, president of the International Friendship League and CDU chairman, was received on Wednesday in Vienna by Austrian Federal President Dr Kurt Waldheim. The same day Gerald Goetting met Austrian Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Dr Alois Mock, and President of the National Council Leopold Gratz, for friendly talks. The talks were attended by GDR Ambassador to Austria Klaus Wolf. Gerald Goetting is in Austria for GDR Week in Linz.

The federal president warmly reciprocated the greetings conveyed by Gerald Goetting from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. The two politicians praised the high level of bilateral relations between the two politicians and their two countries as an example of the good neighborly and advantageous cooperation among states with different social orders and as a demonstration of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

In the meeting with Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Dr Alois Mock, the two politicians welcomed the first step toward real disarmament in nuclear medium-range missiles which has been decided by the USSR and the United States. They agreed that further disarmament steps should also follow in the sphere of conventional weapons. The two states are in favor of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting issuing a mandate for this.

Gerald Goetting discussed with National Council President Leopold Gratz the further expansion of parliamentary cooperation. He briefed him on the upcoming GDR Week in Linz. Leopold Gratz expressed the conviction that many Austrians will make use of this opportunity to get to know the GDR and its achievements better.

South African Church Secretary Visits Berlin
AU041851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 87 p 8

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [2 November] Dr Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Church Council, who is visiting the GDR for the first time, in Berlin. Klaus Gysi outlined the positions of the GDR Government and people with regard to the struggle of the apartheid opponents in South Africa. He referred to antifascism as a lesson from the past, which deeply rejects every form of racism. The GDR supports the elimination of the apartheid system, which despises man, and the creation of a unified, democratic South Africa and stands by all forces fighting against apartheid with feelings of affinity and solidarity. [passage omitted]

FDGB Union Delegation Visits FRG Counterpart
LD042028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Bonn 4 Nov (ADN)—A delegation of the central executive of the Printing and Paper Trade Union of the FDGB, led by the chairman Werner Peplowski, is at present on a visit to the FRG at the invitation of the main executive of the Printing and Paper Trade Union of the DGB for talks with its chairman, Erwin Ferlemann, and other trade union officials in the FRG.

The visit serves the continuation of the constructive dialogue and the further steady deepening of relations between the two trade unions, a press statement published in Bonn today says. The trade unions support the initiative for the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central

Europe. They welcome the results of the official visit to the FRG by GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker. [passage omitted]

Automobile Parts Cooperation With Fiat

AU051121 Rome ANSA in English 1035 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] (ANSA) Berlin, November 5—East Germany will start manufacturing motor-car carburetors using know-how and equipment from the Fiat group subsidiary, Weber, under a 73 million-dollar contract signed in East Berlin Wednesday, according to reliable sources.

The joint communique on the deal, which was signed by Weber's managing-director, Livio Montefameglio, and Rudolf Zeitsch, deputy director of East Germany's State Board for Industrial Plant Imports, contained few details.

Sources close to the negotiations said the East Germans insisted that not even the magnitude of the contract should be mentioned.

But the Fiat group's director for international activities, Francesco Gallo, told ANSA that the new East German plant would be able to produce 320,000 carburetors a year, with Weber supplying several tens of thousands of complete carburetors in the initial phase.

Under a licensing and know-how agreement concluded last year, Weber has developed a new type of carburetor adapted to the new engines now being produced in East Germany.

Honecker Congratulates Zhao on Election

AU041849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov p 1

[ADN item: "Heartfelt Congratulations on the Election of Zhao Ziyang; Erich Honecker to general secretary of the CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Zhao Ziyang, who was elected general secretary of the party's Central Committee by the first plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Zhao Ziyang,

On your election as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, all communists, and the entire GDR people, and on my own behalf.

At their highest forum, the Chinese Communists were able to give an impressive survey of social development in their country.

We are firmly convinced that the implementation of the decisions of the 13th CPC Congress, this exacting program for the further flourishing of socialist China, will serve the welfare of the Chinese people and the strengthening of all forces of peace and social progress.

Our party appreciates the contribution you have made to the dynamic further development of our relations, that are shaped by the traditions of solidarity and friendship. You may rest assured that we will do everything to develop and deepen the relations between the SED and the CPC, and between the GDR and PRC in the interest of further consolidating socialism and securing peace.

We wish you, dear Comrade Zhao Ziyang, success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible activity at the head of the CPC.

With communist greetings, SED Central Committee E. Honecker general secretary.

'Talk' of Weinberger's Resignation Viewed

LD041458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] [Announcer] For 2 days now there has been talk about the resignation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. He would be replaced by Frank Carlucci, until now the President's national security adviser. General Collin Powers, who until now has been Carlucci's deputy, is being tipped for the post of the new adviser to the President. The official reason for Weinberger's resignation is allegedly the illness of his wife. But is this the only reason?

Here is comment by Krzysztof Wojna:

[Wojna] The opinion is that the illness is not an invented reason for his departure. Caspar Weinberger's wife, according to press agency reports, is suffering from cancer and her condition is very bad. However, commentators are asking the question whether Weinberger would feel obliged to leave had his wife's present condition not been accompanied by events against which he has always warned.

Weinberger is one of the oldest members of the administration and has had an extremely long service in the Reagan Government. He became chief of the Pentagon in 1981. Few of his predecessors have attacked the Soviet Union so openly and so vehemently, warning of the disarmament trap into which the Warsaw Pact intended to push NATO. Weinberger supported only force. Dialogue and compromise were ideas for civilians.

The incident involving a letter written by Caspar Weinberger to Ronald Reagan shortly before his departure for the first meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, which was accidentally made available to the press, became notorious some time ago. In that letter he warned the President against concessions and against making any undertakings in the area of arms control. Ronald Reagan did not take Weinberger to Geneva then. Clearly, there were fears that he would spoil the atmosphere.

Caspar Weinberger is also one of the ardent advocates of the space weapons program. One can say that in his case we deal with a man with extraordinarily stable views. After the last visit of the head of Soviet diplomacy to Washington, when it was already announced that the summit meeting would take place and that the agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles would be signed, Weinberger was still issuing appeals supporting the deployment of that type of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, while it is still possible and before the agreement becomes binding. According to NATO's plans more than 500 of them are to be deployed. So far, perhaps 360 have been deployed. It would be going over the top if one claimed that Ronald Reagan changed his views on socialism and the Soviet Union sufficiently to reach a stage where Caspar Weinberger's opinions would be incompatible with what is said and thought in the White House. The issue, however, is that when it turned out that the signing of the world's first disarmament agreement and, what is more, doing it on the highest level, is possible, Caspar Weinberger ceased to fit into the picture.

He was absent from Geneva at the first Gorbachev-Reagan meeting and he will be absent now. These are events of which he does not approve and which he distrusts, and this is, most probably, why he has decided to treat family matters as his priority.

USSR's Ogarkov Attends Monument Unveiling

LD042224 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4—Numerous academies, commemorative meetings, cultural events and popular-scientific seminars are currently being held in Poland in the days preceeding the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

In Warsaw a gala concert was held in the Metropolitan Garrison Club. The concert was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, minister of National Defence, Army General Florian Siwicki. In the official part of the event Vice-Minister of National Defence Gen Antoni Jasinski and a representative of the supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States at the Polish People's Army Gen. Vladimir Sivenok recalled the importance of the October Revolution, as well as the bonds linking the Polish and Soviet nations, strengthened by the jointly spilled blood during the years of the revolution and the 2nd World War.

A scientific conference on the subject "The Great Socialist October Revolution—History and Contemporaneity", was held at the Army Political Academy (WAP) in Warsaw. The conference was organized by the Army Political Academy named after Feliks Dzierzynski and the Army Institute of History named after Wanda Wasilewska.

The international significance of the Socialist October revolution and the Soviet Union was the subject of a scientific conference organized by the Internal Affairs Academy's institutes of socio-political science and archive history.

A monument to Konstanty Rokossowski—a marshal of both the Soviet Union and Poland—an outstanding commander during the second World War and the architect of the Polish postwar modern Army was unveiled during a rally at Legnica. The ceremony was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. Present was also a Soviet delegation with CPSU CC member and Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov.

2 Nov Dinner Honors Danish Foreign Minister

Orzechowski Toast

LD032353 Warsaw PAP in English 1939 GMT 2 Nov 87

["Abridged" version of Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's toast at a dinner in honor of Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen in Warsaw 2 November]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Polish-Danish relations are rich.Issues of security and cooperation in the Baltic Sea area should be the object of the common concern of our countries and all states concerned.

In this context the innovative proposals of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev formulated in Murmansk are notable.

We are happy at the direction of a more postive evolution in the international situation. What I have in mind are the signs of a readiness to seek effective solutions to the political and military problems of the world.

We have greeted with hope the announcement on reaching by the Soviet Union and the United States of a historic agreement on the elimination of medium-range and battlefield nuclear missiles. This agreement should become an impulse for activities aimed at gradually freeing Europe from nuclear weapons. This is a historic chance.

We speak about issues of peace and security with the full awareness that the superpowers are burdened with the main responsibility for their preservation. We, nonetheless, discern the ever increasing role of medium and small states in stimulating detente processes and in consolidating the positive trends in East-West relations.

Drawing conclusions from her historical experiences Poland years ago adopted a course in favour of disarmament on our continent. Thirty years ago my outstanding predecessor, Adam Rapacki, forwarded a plan, named after him, at the U.N. to de-nuclearlize central Europe. This idea became an example when other similar plans in other regions were forwarded and even partially put into effect. In this field the activities of Nordic countries are especially close to us because they pertain to a region which Poland borders on and cooperate with.

The new Polish initiative of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in Europe, known as the Jaruzelski plan, is a continuation of Polish concern for preventing a nuclear catastrophe. We trust it will meet with the constructive response of states and governments concerned, including Denmark which is covered by the proposed territorial range.

Taking the opportunity that Denmark heads the EEC I wish to stress that from our side we want to steadfastly act to gradually do away with the artificial division of our continent. With a view to this we are in favour of an agreement between the CMEA and the EEC and of the parallel regulations of Poland's relations with the European Community. Such a solution lies in the interest of both sides and can be a significant component of a broader process of solutions benefitting all of Europe.

Poland was and is vitally interested in developing good-neighbourly coopertion with Denmark. In the previous decade its level and range could be deemed as an example of a partnership between states of different socio-political systems. We hope that the several-years break in the high-level political dialogue between our countries is something of the past. We are faced by new prospects and new possibilities.

I for my part can assure you of an openness to all ideas and proposals aimed at developing mutual cooperation and exchange. We have considerable achievements in this field. Cooperation in the field of agriculture, construction and the power industry is developing positively. There are examples, though still few ones, of industrial co-production between Polish and Danish enterprises. We have posted significant achievements in traditionally lively cultural and scientific contacts.

The ongoing talks in Warsaw are notable proof that both our governments are ready to continue the best traditions of friendly relations between Poland and Denmark.

Ellemann-Jensen's Toast

LD030005 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 2 Nov 87

["Abridged" version of toast by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen at a dinner given in his honor by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in Warsaw 2 November]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Expressing satisfaction at the opportunity to hold political talks in Warsaw Minister Elleman-Jensen stated:

We have had what one might term a neighbourly dialogue. Because neighbours we are. The Baltic unites us. However, in difficult times a distance of sixty nautical miles can turn into a wide gap. In this context I am happy that we are now resuming the continuity of regular contacts.

Over the last few years we have been following developments in Poland with anxiety, but always with empathy and good wishes for the Polish people.

Whichever differences in our respective approaches there may be, we have also areas of common interest.

Both our countries want to participate actively in the East-West dialogue. As Europeans we must do so not least at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In this context I welcome the renewed Polish efforts within the CSCE process as well as within other forms of disarmament negotiations. We have noted the proposals put forward in the Jaruzelski plan as another demonstration of those endeavours, recalling the Rapacki and Gomulka plans, which in their time contributed to the thinking on concepts for European security.

However, it is our conviction that security and co-operation must be viewed not only as a military question. In the last and final instance the individual human being should perhaps interest us more. This is why we have continuously stressed the importance of balanced progress in all areas covered by the Helsinki Final Act. These considerations underlie the initiatives we have taken in Vienna.

Also in the light of our joint CSCE commitments it is gratifying to note the valuable cultural relations between our countries. Negotiations on a new three year co-operation programme under our cultural agreement are to take place in Copenhagen in a near future.

Turning to our EC-Presidency, it is our hope that it will be made possible within reasonable time to start negotiations on a trade agreement between the Community and Poland. We also welcome an early common declaration by the Community and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance concerning establishment of official relations. Increased trade and economic co-operation will enhance prosperity and economic growth in our countries.

Our trade exchanges offer many possibilities—possibilities which ought to be exploited more than in the past. The tradition for trade between our countries is natural. Our business people know each other. We have examples from recent difficult years that they also appreciate each other.

Poland has for many years been a main supplier of coal to Denmark. Modern Poland of course supplies much more than coal including a variety of industrial products. Danish exports of machinery and instruments to Poland have a good tradition.

On this background there is much interest in industrial co-operation and joint ventures between Danish and Polish firms. We hope that such co-operation can be realized on sound and clear conditions for mutual benefit.

Preparations for Referendum Continue Apace

LD042026 Warsaw PAP in English 1946 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4—Inspectors from the Central Commission for Referendum left for individual voivodships today to study the state of preparations for the nationwide referendum during which Polish society will decide on the pace and scope of changes of economic and political life. The inspection is made up of 55 persons.

Meanwhile, voivodship commissions for referendum, coordinating the scope of work before this important event, gather at their inaugural session throughout the country, work on making lists of persons entitled to take part in the referendum is particularly advanced. Information meetings serving to explain the principles and procedure of holding the referendum are held in individual localities on the initiative of the PUWP, political parties and the patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Consultative centres and civic committees are also being set up.

In tune with the time-table of steps, the borders and numbers of constituencies and the network of district commissions for referendum are to be published by November 7. District commissions for referendum will also have been set up by that day.

The referendum will be held in the constituencies set up for the recent elections to people's councils.

Sadowski Speaks in Favor of Reform

LD042145 Warsaw PAP in English 1329 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4—The name of Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, lecturer at Polish and foreign universities, chairman of the Polish Economic Society, vice-premier (since April, 1987) and (since October 24th) chairman of the Government Planning Commission, particularly frequently shows up among names of personalities involved in the second stage of the Polish economic reform.

Here are some of Professor Sadowski's remarks about the reform and his reply to the question: "Why I took this challenge." These are excerpts from a conversation published by the "*Res Publica*" MOJG [as received] system.

For me, the reform of the economic system is very tightly rooted in the whole complex of changes, it means the re-construction of the economic, social, and political system. This whole cannot be partitioned. The individual components of this complex condition each other.

Social Participation and Referendum [subhead]

The direction programme appears to me as the road to a participating society. This means: We create various institutional forms of public participation in defining

social goals and of the way the whole system functions. These forms are, frequently though not always, of representational type but having various levels—from the Sejm to local self-governments to worker self-managements.

This is supplemented with such forms as consultations and referendums. A society I am talking about should be built on a rationally functioning economy, where one of the main elements of this reationality is giving the citizens prospects for social and individual development within the framework of the system.

Two Sides of the Economic System [subhead]

The economic system must, for one thing, unite within itself the elements of making strategies on social and economic development through general or central planning, on the other, the elements of quick response, adjustment, flexible and enterprising action by economic units responding to signals from the market.

New Quality [subhead]

This is the creation of new quality. One frequently misunderstands this, one says: "We have either a plan or a market". This new concept does not include such a dichotomic division. The function of the plan is different than it used to be earlier. The plan determines the general strategy of development and does not settle in detail concrete tasks for anybody. Enterprises take their own decisions on the basis of market signals, and both these elements are linked by the current economic and social policy.

None of these elements was included in the former system. It was not a participating system, it was based on another concept of central planning the role of which was to settle detailed, concrete tasks for all units. However, in the system that we are forming enterprises are subjects which decide about their activities, about the way they make use of funds.

New Logic [subhead]

Thus, it is quite a different logic. The former logic led to keeping ineffective units. In the name of the necessity of performing planned tasks it caused the flow of funds from more effective units to less effective ones. The new logic includes, what I call in short, social participation.

Are Leading Organs to Lead or to All-Embrace [subhead]

The socialist solutions introduced in Poland earlier included the formula in which the leading role of the party and tasks of the so-called centre ensuring from this were all-embracing. Leading organs were to play the role of general commentator of the social system of values and general decisionmaker as to all aspects of social life. Given this system, one cannot really imagine participation functioning in practice.

Socialization of Planning [subhead]

The reform means dissociation from the concept of general decision-maker and general commentator of the social systems of values and its replacement with the social forms of co-determining developmental goals and the ways of activities. In the domain of shaping the strategy of development this is called the "socialization of planning".

Subjectivity of Enterprise [subhead]

An enterprise, which was not an enterprise but an executor in the former system, is getting full decision subjectivity. It has already gained it in the legal sense. We are beginning quite a different way of administering social property: Nobody from outside: neither territorial state authorities, nor voivodship authorities, nor party authorities have powers to take decisions concerning the way of administering the funds and assets of an enterprise. Only the management of an enterprise, with the determined scope of social participation in the form of the powers of the self-management of working crew, has the authority to do it.

What Should Dominate [subhead]

The period in which we happen to be now is characterized by the fact that quasi-legal formulas, that is informal solutions due to which various elements of the newly formed system do not act as planned, are still of great importance. This is a separate issue. Still, absolute pure solutions are never achieved in social processes. What matters is what should dominate. Informal ties are always present in some form or other. The thing is that the principle of enterprises' subjectivity should dominate so that nobody from outside is authorized to interfere with the decisions of the enterprise. The assessment and control should only refer to the effects of activities.

What Has Been Done in Recent Quinquennium. [subhead]

Despite various opinions I think that we have managed to do much. As a result of this five-year experience it has turned out that the process is much more difficult and complicated than we thought in the beginning. But we managed to do something of great importance—the legal system of the way in which the economy functioned was transformed almost completely.

New Logic Begins To Function [subhead]

We have a legal system that corresponds to the new logic and that has created the grounds for it. The former, hierarchical scheme of the management of the economy, that is the assignment of tasks by the management hierarchy, was finished with. That scheme does not exist any more though its various reminiscences continue to exist. There are also many fields in which the new logic

started to function in some way. That is, first of all in the fields where one could manage to introduce some forms of competion into the economy—both into the socialized sector and into the private sector. Today, after more than five years since the start, we are much advanced in the reforming process.

Continuous Political Will for Changes [subhead]

Undoubtedly, we are far more advanced than during the previous, unsuccessful attempts at reforming the economy in the 50's and 70's. At present we have two elements lacking before: the continuous will to make such changes and additional support for our plans—stemming from the fact that other socialist countries take a similar road. For the general atmosphere and confirmation of the rightness of this direction it is very important that also the Soviet Union started to materialize a similar programme.

The Question of Monopoly of Foreign Trade [subhead]

The reform changes the whole logic of the economy in the socialist system. The state monopoly of foreign trade does not mean the monopoly of the ministry. The reform has already established many more flexible forms of activities, based on the principle of direct contacts between Polish enterprises and foreign firms. Numerous legal firms important electronic equipment are already active now. Flexibility-orientation must be expanded. The point is that Poland must care about, above all, the development of exports and not imports. For our enterprise to well serve our common aims it is necessary to, first of all, be export oriented. Imports are of secondary importance.

One Cannot Stand Aside [subhead]

As a scientist, I was much engaged in the concept work on the shape of the new system. Once I faced the proposal to act: "You have already said what should be done so it is your turn to do something". In my opinion if one receives such a proposal, one has no moral right to evade it and say: "No, I will be commenting from the outside what should be done, it is you who should act."

Why Did I Take Risk [subhead]

I firmly believe in the possibility and need of activity. That I do not believe in fatalism but action ensues from general philosopical premises. The risk obviously exists and someone must take it. Rational premises are necessary to take this risk. I can say that I started this activity at the moment I noticed that the authorities displayed the clear will to implement the programme of reforms...Earlier I did not enter such a road.

Paris Daily Views Proposed Reforms

PM050914 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 87 pp 1,4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Poland in the Grip of Gorbachevism"]

[Text] Warsaw—Ask a Bedouin about the prospects for river transport in the Sahara and he could not be more surprised. "Are you joking?" the Poles exclaim when asked if they take seriously the reforms on which they are being asked to vote in the 29 November referendum.

If you really insist on an answer, it will probably be that "they" (the "reds," the "Communists," or even less complimentary descriptions) are inveterate liars and incompetents; that they have talked about reforms a hundred times without ever changing anything and that, even if they had miraculously become sincere, they are not about to learn to govern.

In this Poland where ministers and Central Committee secretaries, newspaper columns and television newscasts are suddenly talking about nothing but political and economic reforms, about "socialist pluralism," and the spirit of enterprise, the main fact is this complete indifference among a population which no longer believes in anything, particularly not in Mr Gorbachev on whom the country's elite—officials and oppositionists alike—are now building tactics and strategies in an unusually complex political game.

In the past—just 2 years ago—everything was simple: There was Solidarity and the government, "them" and "us," Poland and what was left of a Communist Party saved by the Army. The dividing line was clear but, since Mr Gorbachev launched his policy of glasnost and restructuring, the desire for reform has prevailed in the Polish leadership team.

The amnesty declared 1 year ago is being replaced by the current plans to extend areas of political tolerance and to restructure the economy and, slowly but surely, the scene is changing.

The regime is starting to find interlocutors who are no longer regarded as traitors by the rest of the opposition. The possibility of shortly being able to organize "discussion clubs" is tempting virtually all unofficial factions on the political chessboard and, while some people want to close the Solidarity chapter, others do not want to abandon the clandestine structures of the dissolved trade union and the battle to have it legalized again.

Cardinal Glemp, Polish primate, is encouraging the organization of a Christian Democratic type of force which would be the Church's political arm. In general, the right-wing opposition is growing stronger to the detriment of the left, on which General Jaruzelski's team is concentrating its fire. In short, the more clearly the

government opts for movement, the deeper the divisions in the opposition which—because we are in Europe—ranges from the socialist left to the extreme right.

"Solidarity Has Lost" [subhead]

Is this all to Gen Jaruzelski's benefit? It will certainly benefit him over several months, or possibly 1 or 2 years, but in the medium term the benefit is anything but obvious. Either this regime really opts for reforms, with an expanding private sector and emerging political parties, or it backpedals, reunites a front against it, and sinks even deeper into an insuperable economic crisis, in addition to increased unpopularity as a result of a an increase of more than 50 percent in consumer prices.

In the first case, law and order will be guaranteed, but the regime, which is already rather unorthodox, will increase its enforced move toward a post-totalitarianism, the nature of which is as yet unknown. In the second case, adventure and failure would be certain after upheavals which nobody could desire.

The situation is so new and open that you can hear one of the top party leadership members tell you without batting an eye: "I do not know what kind of Poland my daughter will choose in 20 years' time," whereas one of the leading oppositionists has no hesitation in saying that "Solidarity has lost," but adds: "Do not forget that Jaruzelski is playing from a hopeless position."

The dynamics of the situation are fascinating, but the vast majority of the population are unaware of all that. Winter is approaching and they are afraid that transport and energy production will once again break down and, meanwhile, the cost of living is terribly high, supplies are poor, and the Warsaw telephone network, like the country's other utilities, falls short of total breakdown only in as much as it works once for every four times it is used.

Things are not really any worse than they have been for years but the situation has been going on interminably and even the most tireless beavers of the clandestine world, still heading for some secret meeting with a bag full of illegal pamphlets, know that the hopes of 1980 are no longer on the agenda. Admitting that the economic reform is really under way—almost the same reform as Solidarity has been proposing for 6 years—would mean first, an abrupt drop in living standards, then, after a minimum of 3 years of privation, a marked accentuation in social disparities.

Whatever happens, things will not be easy and, paradoxically, the avowed intentions, the words, and the theories are now at least as important as the drab nature of reality, events, and practice.

Individualism Against Collectivism [subhead]

In August 1980, during the strikes which were to give birth to Solidarity, Mr Czyrek, then foreign minister, was among the "hard-liners." He is now Central Committee secretary in charge of ideology, a member of the Politburo, and number two in the party, and his tough image has not changed at all. When Mr Czyrek speaks, he does so on behalf of the whole leadership.

In this case, he has to admit failure when he explains that during previous attempts at reform, a counterflow system was set up to ease congestion, whereas now "we see that it is the prescribed route which is no longer the right one and we are taking a different route." A senior planning official expressed the same idea of being in a blind alley when he said that "the leadership is now convinced that the present system cannot make any progress either economically or politically." And the same story is given in the first version of the "draft theses" drawn up for the Central Committee's ideological plenum which is due to be held at the end of November, before the referendum.

"The process of renewal cannot simply be a series of quantitative changes but must enter a qualitatively new phase," according to this document, which was distributed to Western press agency correspondents at the beginning of October, and contains such far-reaching reforms that Warsaw political circles attributed it to liberals in the party speaking independently.

They were wrong, because the document also states that "the scope of the changes in Poland is helped by the fact that the line (followed by the Polish party—*Le Monde* editor's note) is not an exception in the socialist system," and that "the innovations in the Soviet Union are helping to speed up our development." Clearly, things which would have been "exotic" in the past, to cite government spokesman Urban, are no longer exotic and, giving details of the implications of this "complex" (economic and political) reform, the party number two stated categorically: "I take responsibility" for this document.

First, in the ideological sphere, "much more emphasis will be placed," he said, "on initiatives, ambitions, the need for fulfillment, and on human rights rather than on classes." The emphasis is, therefore, more on the idea of "individualism" than on the idea of collectivism, Mr Czyrek stressed, using a term from the Christian vocabulary which is also found in the "draft theses." The aim is to give the individual and the community "nonsubordinate status," the party number two also said, taking up one of the basic themes of the Pope's speeches to the Poles.

Echoing Moscow [subhead]

This means that the citizen must be recognized as an economic and political protagonist, which implies that he be given the "conditions" and "guarantees" for this new role in these two spheres. These conditions and

guarantees, Mr Czyrek explained, depend on an "extension of parliament's role" (there is talk of creating a second chamber and the secretary for ideology said he does not rule out representation of the conservative Christian opposition); and also on increasing the role of the "people's councils" (the local and regional assemblies which must be more representative and have greater responsibilities), and, finally, on liberalizing the law on associations.

Like almost all the measures aimed at decentralizing the economy and encouraging the private sector, all this still has to be formulated, adopted, and, above all, implemented. We must therefore wait and see. However, such a change of language is bound to have repercussions; it echoes the change in Moscow; the leadership is stressing the special relationship between Mr Gorbachev and Gen Jaruzelski; the Planning Commission members explain that the New Economic Policy is the Leninist concept of the socialist economy, and, finally, all the theoretical packaging for the planned reforms is now ready.

"We want to reach a situation in which we have government by law and not by voluntarism," Mr Czyrek said, defining this jargon word as the pure exercise of will "taking account neither of the laws governing the development of society nor of any laws" at all. Instead, the party must be subject to the law and "cannot behave as if it were above the law," he continued, turning to the notion of "socialist pluralism."

This notion is the key—a "new idea," but one which, he said, simply consisted of "bringing us into line with reality by recognizing the differences in ideology and conception," which exist in Poland. The party, he said, does not intend to issue a challenge in the political battle, but to "respect the motives and attitudes" of the citizens, at least of all those who accept the Constitution and the interests of the Polish state—the code name for the alliance with the USSR.

What does this mean in practical terms? The idea is to "accept the essence of pluralism without accepting the rules of pluralism as they apply in the Western states," and hence to allow neither "extremes" nor "confrontations," because this recognized and granted pluralism should, instead, lead to "national accord."

People in Warsaw are beginning to repeat that "the difference between socialist pluralism and pluralism is the same as the difference between a chair and the electric chair," but the concept, based on the strictly controlled development of independent associations, has definite coherence. Of course, the party keeps its place. It remains the sole power center, but pledges to respect the law—its law, the law of the People's Republic—and increases the number of safety valves by allowing political forces to be created and by having discussions with some of them.

What will become of the dictatorship of the proletariat? There is no problem because "if you read Marx carefully," this concept "does not refer to a way of exercising power but to taking the interests of one specific class to be predominant." However, as Marx noted with regard to the bourgeois states, this can be done in a dictatorial or democratic way, Mr Czyrek explained, and, in the context of socialist pluralism, the Polish state "must have an all-national character" (bring everybody together), with the workers' interests continuing to dominate.

Interpreting Doctrine [subhead]

"We respect the doctrine but we interpret it," Mr Czyrek concluded, and he did "not deny" that Mr Gorbachev's policy of restructuring "greatly helped" the Polish leadership in putting forward reforms which, he stressed, were first announced in 1981. What would happen if Mr Gorbachev or his policy were in a minority?

"We do not think that will happen," he replied emphatically, "because restructuring does not depend on voluntarism but on a practical situation and, however difficult it is to implement, there is no alternative to it."

Surely there is one alternative: stupidity?

"Yes....but those days are over," the secretary for ideology retorted, because "such an important state cannot afford to lag behind. It must forge ahead because its role and functions objectively oblige it to do so, and all thinking men in the USSR are aware of this."

One question—but perhaps the most important one—worried Mr Czyrek slightly: How can the population's skepticism be overcome?

"It is a problem," he said, "and the only solution is to win them over by the facts."

Why not create a psychological impact by telephoning Mr Walesa, because, after all, telephoning Mr Sakharov has not done Mr Gorbachev any harm?

The answer to this question was very definitely "no," although the many different reasons for it were not very well argued. Solidarity still frightens this government 6 years after it was crushed by the establishment of martial law, although the dissolved trade union—as we will see in a future article—has lost much of its muscle and its potential.

Gorywoda Interviewed on Wages, Prices

AU041804 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, by Jerzy Kleer: "Catching Up With Balance"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Kleer] Balancing the economy is one of the main goals of the 5-year period. How can it be achieved when conditions are not only positive, but negative and inflationary as well?

[Gorywoda] This question cannot be answered unequivocally as yet. Some sectors continue to progress and some do not. Investments and foreign trade show favorable trends, and export increases have greatly gone up this year. But the relation between incomes and the flow of goods continues to disturb us, although its overall balance deviated only slightly from the plan in the past 9 months and will probably do so at the end of 1987.

[Kleer] If the situation is as planned, where is the source of concern? Why are people and decisionmakers concerned for imbalance in various areas of the market and for the high rate of inflation?

[Gorywoda] The main problem is the high inflation rate—higher than planned—and wages is the main reason. Nominal wages continue to increase much faster than production.

[Kleer] I doubt whether this is the main reason for inflation, but if so, we should take a closer look at the issue of the nontaxable 12-percent limit on wage increases. All enterprises, some experts, and trade unions criticize this limit. Alfred Miodowicz was very critical of it in his interviews for PAP, radio, and television.

[Gorywoda] There are certainly more reasons for inflation. For example, the policy of currency exchange rates, which stimulates export, is an especially strong reason. Other inflation-intensive reasons include investments, the bad structure of our economy, and so on. However, halting excessive wages for inadequate production results is a crucial factor in curbing inflation.

It is true that people criticize the 12-percent limit on wage increases, but this limit can be a more effective instrument of control over wage increases than any other instrument in the past 3-4 years. We realize that this instrument is rather inadequate, but its advantages outweigh disadvantages. Most enterprises do not overstep this limit. I would like to point out that the opponents of this limit are inconsistent because on the one hand they sharply criticize that limit and on the other hand demand that the inflation rate be checked. They seem to forget that wage increases that are greatly in excess of production increases are directly responsible high inflation. You cannot effectively combat inflation without getting a grip on inflationary wage increases.

[Kleer] Many enterprises have applied for exemption from the 12-percent limit, and the government has agreed to exempt some of them.

[Gorywoda] This is true of only certain sectors, including services for the population, where the relaxation of this limit helps to combat inflation. This is true of certain sectors of farming, especially whenever the weather is very bad and much extra work has to be performed during the harvest.

The negative social and economic results of high inflation cannot be prevented without an effective wage formula such as the present one. But this formula must be observed, otherwise it cannot be effective.

[Kleer] Has the government easily succumbed to pressure from enterprises?

[Gorywoda] It certainly has, but the issue is more complicated. Inconsistency is primarily generated by the very different conditions in which enterprises perform.

Some of them set their own price and some use government prices. Some are monopolies and some have to reckon with competition, of which there is little. That is why the differences in enterprises' fiscal situation are often caused by external reasons. Some efficient enterprises have poor finances and some inefficient have excessive funds. All this is responsible for their differing potentials to increase wages, but these differences are not often justified by work quality. Therefore the government must intervene to "level off opportunities." The range of this intervention increases as inflation increases and as the differences in enterprises' potentials to pay wages increase for external reasons.

[Kleer] Each such intervention is in favor of enterprises.

[Gorywoda] Yes, unfortunately. At present we lack objective criteria of assessing the work of enterprises. That is why the government is so keen on realizing the second stage of the reform and creating uniform work conditions for at least most enterprises so their effectiveness and fiscal potentials are balanced. It is in this context that we should see whether the government succumbs to pressure.

[Kleer] All right, but the upsurge in wages and the higher rate of inflation this year show that the 12-percent formula is not so positive.

[Gorywoda] When we compare the last quarter of 1987 with the same period of 1986 we will be able to see whether that formula is effective. Very many enterprises excessively increased wages in the last quarter of 1986, so only the evaluation of the entire year will produce the truth of the situation. Still, average real wages for 1987 should be as planned. But if they are not, the government may raise the wage increase limit.

The 12-percent limit does not mean that all wages have to observe it. Average wages may increase for various reasons: increased exports, conserved materials, and wage reserve funds from previous years. Wages may also increase because of higher cash payments in lieu of free coal allowances, higher labor intensiveness in farming, increased sales of service for the population, and so on.

[Kleer] Does that mean all price rises are to be compensated for? This is unthinkable if the economy is meant to be geared toward "marketing."

[Gorywoda] I agree. This year, for example, the prices of fruit and vegetables will certainly be higher because of the bad crops, and I am not convinced as to the need for compensation because of this. It would mean paying out money not backed by the supply of commodities, in this case a supply restricted because of the weather.

[Kleer] Let us switch from this year to the next few years. How do you view the problem of market equilibrium in the future? What are considered the most important aspects of prices and incomes policy?

[Gorywoda] I consider realistic prices, especially of materials and energy, as the most important matter. Without them there will be no sense of compulsion to make savings. Neither will there be any successful cost-effectiveness analysis, which would mean a continuing absence of the basis for rational decisions and for a correct nationwide distribution and employment of resources in enterprises. With such a broad extent of unrealistic prices, it is difficult to make our producers competitive vis-a-vis foreign producers, and there can be no talk of enterprises setting official prices if they are haunted by the specter of bankruptcy whether they are functioning badly or not. Instead, one has to consider to what extent official prices have been correctly set.

[Kleer] So what is the scenario involved in making prices realistic?

[Gorywoda] Premier Messner said in the Sejm that the prices and incomes changes, meant to be profound, will not occur without social consultations and society's acceptance. Primarily, we propose withdrawing the subsidies on the prices of coal and energy, with the exception of coal extracted by 10 or 11 mines with extremely high operating costs. This exception is purely because of the tense balance of payments with fuels. We also foresee price adjustments for other domestic materials, such as goods produced by rolling mills. The subsidies for these goods are excessive, and it has not been possible to reduce them in the past.

[Kleer] What does "making prices realistic" mean? What is the reference for it? Will they once again be price rises thought out from behind a desk, or is there some objective gauge to measure these rises?

[Gorywoda] The reference, model, or gauge is to be provided by the transaction prices applied to the second area of payments. In any case, this will concern most products, for example goods produced by rolling mills or imported materials.

[Kleer] This is a program involving far-reaching effects, not only concerning production but also consumption, and I would like to return to it later. Will this program involve just the undertakings you have mentioned?

[Gorywoda] No, the program is far more extensive. I will list the chief points: A more realistic interest on bank loans, so that the rate of interest corresponds to the rate of inflation; the revaluation of enterprise fixed assets, especially machines and equipment, so that depreciation costs can be corrected; and an energetic policy concerning the exchange rate between the zloty and foreign currencies, so that at least 80 percent of all exports to both areas of payments may be profitable. However, this cannot mean an automatic increase in the exchange rate and the covering of all costs in this way. This would counteract efficiency and encourage inflation. The exchange rate should reduce costs and lead to rational economic activity.

[Kleer] And what are the plans in other economic spheres?

[Gorywoda] Most of all, it is necessary to set the situation in the food economy in order, in other words make prices realistic, both of agricultural production resources and of food commodities. It is not the aim of the government and its economic policy to eliminate all subsidies to the food economy. Certain products will always be at least partly subsidized, such as milk. The point is that the prices of some products, for example synthetic fertilizers and plant protection agents, are too low. These products are frequently purchased by those who have better arrangements than others, those who have easier access to rural cooperatives. We must see to it that they are purchased primarily by those who are able to use them effectively. Prices must become real control valves.

[Kleer] Adjusting prices in the food economy must mean higher prices for the population. Two questions present themselves in this connection. Do food prices really have to increase all the time? And if so, will this increase be compensated for, and according to what principles will this be done?

[Gorywoda] As long as prices of agricultural production resources in general go up, food prices will also have to go up. They will also go up for technological reasons, for example because production costs will rise faster than production itself. I would like to stress that in recent years, food prices have decreased in proportion to the prices of industrial commodities or services, and that the correct proportions between the two sets of prices have been upset. Of course we realize that society is very sensitive to rises in the prices of food. This is understandable. That is why we have adopted the permanent principle whereby increases in the prices of basic food commodities will be compensated for.

[Kleer] Could you state the most important commodities?

[Gorywoda] Certainly. Meat and meat products, bread, flour, buckwheat, macaroni, milk, milk-based drinks, cheese, butter, animal and vegetable fats, and sugar.

[Kleer] Let us return to the compensation for food price rises. Has some sensible solution likely to gain society's approval been worked out?

[Gorywoda] I think that in order to gain such approval, one would have to adopt the principle whereby compensations would be introduced on the same day as the price rises, which is a departure from previous methods. In this way one would avoid creating the impression that by increasing food prices, the government would like to restrict the population's incomes. Lump-sum compensation corresponding to average consumption and favoring citizens with lower incomes has been proposed.

[Kleer] What about ration cards for meat and meat products? It seems to be very difficult to abolish them. The results of various opinion polls that have been published recently indicate that a significant section of the public is not convinced that it is right to abolish rationing, at least for the time being. And this is not just because prices would have to rise significantly but because people are not fully convinced that there would be an adequate supply of meat.

[Gorywoda] This is a difficult matter, and not just from the economic point of view. There is a lot of emotional feeling surrounding the question of meat products. And the experiences of the last two decades have not been forgotten. However, I think that ration cards, a relic of the disequilibrium of the order-directive system ought to be rejected. We have to bring about the emergence of a normal meat market in which there is neither a procurement nor a sales monopoly. All economic units, both state and private units, would be able to operate equally in this market. These are essential conditions for the efficient use of meat and trade in meat and meat products. As I have already stressed, compensation would be provided for the higher prices. This would also apply to the consequences of making prices more realistic and reductions in subsidies for fuel, coal, energy, central heating and warm water for household use and, more broadly, in the communal economy.

I would like to stress once again that the goal of reorganizing prices and incomes is not to reduce consumption but to make prices and other economic parameters more realistic. Without these steps, there is no possibility of being able to achieve total equilibrium, as well as equilibrium in the greatest number of partial markets.

[Kleer] So, let us try to sum up the whole prices and incomes operation. You mentioned that it will not result in the reduction of consumption and average real income. However, this does not mean that some groups will be disadvantaged whereas the standard of living of other groups will improve. I understand that the economically weakest groups will remain the focus of the government's attention, which must defend their interests. And what will happen about subsidies?

[Gorywoda] We envisage the elimination of subsidies for capital goods, including capital goods for agriculture (apart from certain exceptions such as progress in biology) and reductions in subsidies for consumer goods to a level that is socially justified.

[Kleer] What is meant by a "socially justified" level of subsidies?

[Gorywoda] In our situation this would mean that, for example, subsidies would be maintained for milk, public transportation, Polish State Railroads, housing (rents), central heating, warm water, nurseries and kindergartens. Of course, their scale would be different. I would also like to stress that all undertakings in the prices and incomes sphere would only make sense if it would be possible to maintain a check on growth in pay and other sources of the population's income. If this is not the case, a question mark will hang over the question of economic equilibrium. I also think that for a certain time we have to control price adjustments, particularly in areas in which we are dealing with a high level of production monopolization. We have to strive to abolish monopolies wherever possible, but viewing things realistically, we have to wait at least a few years to see the results of such activity. This is why proposals are being made to make the application of "price ceilings" universal.

[Kleer] The implementation of this program would create an entirely new material situation for society. Assuming that average income will not decline, the standard of living for individual groups would undergo a quite far-reaching differentiation. So, there is no doubt that consultations will be held about this program. But we know that social consultations held on programs of this kind lead to various compromises that limit effective management. So, are social consultations really necessary in this case?

[Gorywoda] I think that they are essential. Unfortunately, in the past far-reaching prices and incomes changes were instituted in a dramatic way and this has left a deep mark on public awareness. Thus, we have to try to make people accept, or at least understand the need for changes of this kind and do so as quickly as possible. The implementation program for the second stage of the reform was, in its general outlines, adopted by the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum; the Sejm has passed a resolution stating that there is a need for a referendum on the basic principles of the second stage of the reform. This shows that we are facing profound changes in the national economic system.

[Kleer] Fine, but we can imagine a situation in which the program for balancing the economy would not win support. What then?

[Gorywoda] Then the process for balancing the economy would of course be delayed, which would have a negative effect on the operation of the economy. Without the

changes that have been put forward, there is no possibility of accomplishing the reform. But we are running out of time, time is not our ally unfortunately. From the economic and, in the long-term, the political point of view we have no alternative. The real choice is this, either we hold back from radical undertakings and go on living in relative peace for some time to come while losing touch with what is going on in the world and exposing our country to growing social conflicts or we decide on serious changes today, so as to create conditions for systematic progress and development and conditions that would enable us to keep pace with the changes taking place around us, and, above all, satisfy social needs increasingly better.

We are facing decisive changes. There is no doubt that we are faced with very difficult decisions. These decision will determine whether we are going to become a state and society of importance in the world or whether we are going to fall behind, and not just with respect to the best. The importance of these decisions and their consequences should become something universal in social awareness.

[Kleer] Thank you.

Opinion Poll on Private Enterprise Viewed

AU032036 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 25 Oct 87 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "Effectiveness or Dogmas?"]

[Text]The discussion about the principles of the second stage of the economic reform—this discussion took place before the most recent Central Committee plenum—always continued to raise the same question as that formulated in the headline of this commentary. In particular, people argued that the too excessive attachment to the Marxist doctrine in its previous obligatory interpretation was bound to result in the ineffectiveness of the economy and that although the economy had reached a certain stage of development with the help of the old methods, it was unable to move ahead because of the impeding doctrinaire shackles.

According to the most extreme view put forward, total reprivatization and a return to the economy based on free competition was the only solution. Naturally, such views produced opposite views, the authors of which would ask: Have we made all those sacrifices for the past 40 years only to completely abandon our struggle?

In the meantime the invaluable Public Opinion Research Main Center questioned selected groups of people about changes in ownership under the conditions of the socialist economy. Their response to questions on the action freedom enjoyed by private enterprise in selected sectors of the economy was as follows:

According to 50.2 percent of workers and 58.3 percent of managers, private enterprise should not at all be allowed in banks, and according to 53.1 and 65.9 percent of these respondents, respectively, it should not at all be allowed in large industrial plants. However, this response was not so decisive on the issue whether private enterprise should be allowed without and with restrictions in medium plants. According to 35 percent of workers and 28.8 percent of managers, this should be allowed, and according to 31 and 37 percent of these respondents, respectively, this should not be allowed. A majority of the members of the two groups took the view that it is normal for private initiative and enterprise to exist and develop in handicrafts, retail trade, and small-scale industry. According to 44.8 percent of workers and 50.7 managers, the economy would benefit by running enterprises using joint state and Western capital at the ratio of 51 to 49 percent, respectively. According to 45.3 percent of workers and 62.7 managers, the plants whose stock the work forces could own would benefit the economy, but 17.6 percent of workers and 14 percent of managers thought they would not.

As we can see, despite the extremity of views, there is a great deal of readiness to accept solutions based on the mixed type of ownership.

Other polls carried out by the Public Opinion Research Main Center show that the social criticism leveled against private enterprise and getting rich quick does not at all apply to this phenomenon as such, but rather to the methods by which private enterprise and getting rich quick are practiced. People think that getting rich quick is carried out by illegal means, by breaking the law, by profiteering, and often by bribery, abuses, connections, and so on. It seems therefore that the introduction of clearcut rules of the game in this regard, especially the elimination of the mechanisms that encourage one to break the law, will solve this problem to a great extent.

Will the extension of the action range of the private sector undermine the nature of the socialist state?

Answering this query calls for redefining the issue of since when the state is socialist in nature. Does this mean that the socialist state has to play the role of the benefactor of the drones? Or to share everything equally because "all people have the same stomachs?" Or perhaps the socialist state should rather guarantee the equality of opportunities for careers, regardless of one's social environment and one's place of residence, and regulate conditions in such a way as to prevent a return of the wolfish laws of capitalism?

There must be no doubts. It is precisely our system that was supposed to ensure a free development of talents and ingenuity...

Antiprofiteering Commissions End Activities

LD042114 Warsaw PAP in English 1955 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4—In connection with the adoption by the Sejm of the law changing the range of activities of central administration bodies, the central, voivodship and regional anti-profiteering commissions ended their activities. Their role will be transferred to the Government Committee for the Observance of Law, Political Order and Public Discipline. At the last session of the commission here today Premier Zbigniew Messner thanked and congratulated its members, stressing that thanks to the body's initiatives profiteering was clearly reduced.

However, we must take into account that market imbalance, the main cause of profiteering, will continue to exist for several years, the premier observed. The Government Committee for the Observance of Law, Political Order and Public Discipline's taking over the obligations of coordinating and inspiring anti-profiteering ventures ensues from this, he said.

Also thanking the commission for its creative contribution to the maintenance of public order in Poland, Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak underscored that the significant effects of its work proved the fact that Poles could counteract ills in an organized and efficient way.

During six years of its existence the commission dealt with several hundred issues connected with combatting corrupt practices and with the protection of consumers' rights. Last year recorded a drop in profiteering crimes by 12 percent. The trend continues this year.

Briefs

Glowczyk Visits Factory

Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary today visited the Piotrkow Voivodship. He visited the Bioma mining machinery factory, where he is a member of the party organization. He spoke with workers about their living conditions. He also visited all the departments of the factory. In the afternoon, Jan Glowczyk visited the Wooen industry enterprise in Opoczno. [Text] *[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 87 LD]*

Comment on Ties of Friendship With USSR

SCINTEIA Comment

AU051030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

[Constantin Mocanu article: "Rich Traditions of Militant Solidarity of Our Workers Class and of the Romanian People"]

[Excerpts] The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] is being celebrated. It marked a historic event of great significance in the history of Russia and in world, which opened a new era, the era of building socialism and communism, and the unprecedented upsurge of the struggle waged by working people and peoples everywhere to ensure social progress, freedom, and peace. [passage omitted]

Meetings and demonstrations have taken place in all cities and workers' centers in Romania as an expression of solidarity with the socialist revolution that had begun in Russia. [passage omitted]

Raising these traditions to a higher level, the RCP, which was founded in 1921, was constantly in the forefront of the struggle of stressing and promoting the significance of GOSR. Among the resolutions adopted at the 8 May 1921 congress, one was especially dedicated to the solidarity "with the Russian proletariat." The significance of the revolution was emphasized by our communist party and by other democratic and progressive organizations in keeping with the requirements of each historic stage and in accordance with the new targets of the democratic struggle for peace, for protecting peoples' existence and freedom, for sovereignty and independence, and for safeguarding the culture and civilization of humanity that was seriously threatened by fascism, especially after the installation of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany in 1933. Thus in 1935, when an intensive activity for peoples' unity against fascism was under way, a manifesto published by the RCP on the eve of 7 November stressed especially the great importance of cooperation. [passage omitted]

A reward of the struggle waged by the RCP to unite all revolutionary, patriotic, and antifascist forces within a large front of action was the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for social and national liberation 43 years ago, which opened up a new era in the history of the Romanian people. The historic act of 23 August 1943 put an end to the fascist-military dictatorship, stopped Romania's participation in the war against the Soviet Union, and brought about its siding, with all its military, economic, and material potential, with the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The great battles fought by the Romanian soldiers shoulder to shoulder with Soviet soldiers consolidated Romanian-Soviet fraternity in arms and set a new and lasting foundation for understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. These relations gained a new content and were constantly intensified in the following period under conditions of moving to the construction of the new society in Romania. Their unshakable link is the common system, targets, aims, and ideology. Developing at various levels—political, economic, social, scientific-technical, cultural, and in other areas—in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, these relations are based on the high principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance, and serve the accelerated socialist construction in the two countries and the general cause of socialism and peace. At the same time, Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate in the international arena, in the struggle for detente, disarmament, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

A very important role in constantly developing these relations is played by the ties of close friendship and solidarity between the RCP and CPSU. In this context, of special importance are the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Soviet Union and the recent visit Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid to our country demonstrated the determination of the two parties and peoples to ensure—in the spirit of their traditional relations—a more vigorous development of bilateral relations at various levels and to intensify their cooperation in the international arena to the benefit of the general cause of progress, peace, and friendship among peoples and of increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world.

On the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries can claim fruitful achievements in their socioeconomic development. They are playing an important role in the life of mankind and vigorously contribute to the struggle for achieving the great ideals of peoples. On the basis of facts, all this clearly proves the strength of the new system and the superiority of the socialist society.

AGERPRES on Ties

AU040842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2056 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Lasting Romanian-Soviet Ties of Friendship and Collaboration"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/11/1987—Traditional ties of friendship and collaboration established have steadily developed between Romania and the Soviet Union in all fields of activity. The news about the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution was enthusiastically welcomed by the working class, the revolutionary and progressive forces in Romania

through broad demonstrations of solidarity and sympathy staged all over the country. Telling proofs of solidarity with the revolutionaries in Russia was the direct participation, arms in hand, of thousands of Romanian revolutionaries on the fronts in Ukraine, the Volga, the Caucasus, central Asia and the Far East, and the blood shed by the Romanian people's sons in the fight for safeguarding the revolutionary gains of the young Soviet State.

Concurrently with the creation of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people's internationalist militant solidarity with the Soviet State acquired new dimensions, firmly militating for the establishment of links of friendship, good neighbourliness and collaboration with the Soviet Union. The RCP organized the anti-fascist resistance, resolutely rose against Hitler's war preparations firmly acting to sabotage the fascist war machine, take Romania out of Hitler's war and make the country join the United Nations coalition.

In the years of socialism, the Romanian-Soviet relations have seen a growing course. Underlain by the new principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and by international solidarity, principles sanctioned by the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between the two countries, the Romanian-Soviet ties have seen steady growth on a political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes.

The frequent meetings at top level have decisively contributed to the development and amplification of relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, to the identification and the turning of new possibilities of collaboration to best account. So, the Moscow and Bucharest talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the agreements reached on those occasions were moments of reference in the chronicle of Romanian-Soviet relations, outstandingly contributing to stimulating them on multiple planes.

During the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue emphasis was placed on the important role of the cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, and the wish was expressed to further expand contacts and exchanges of experience between the two parties.

The commercial exchanges between the two countries have increased and diversified, the Soviet Union constantly holding the first place in Romania's economic relations in the last four decades. In recent years its share has substantially grown. In the last two years alone, the trade volume grew almost 1.5 times. The two countries are resolved to fulfil the provisions and aims set under the long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration until the year 2000. They express their joint will to expand collaboration for the insurance of the resources required by the two countries' economies, especially raw materials, fuel, energy, machinery and modern equipment, consumer goods, foodstuffs, to step up work so as to expand and deepen production specialization and cooperation in production taking the possibilities of the two countries' economies as a basis, establish direct links, particularly in the key industries both to meet indigenous requirements and increase exports on third markets, by setting up joint production and research companies in domains of mutual interest included.

Romania and the USSR also attach special importance to the carrying through of the complex programme for the technical-scientific progress of the CMEA countries until the year 2000, the further improvement of collaboration within that organization, better use of the possibilities offered by the economic cooperation among those countries with a view to speeding up socioeconomic development and enhancing their participation in the international division of labour.

At the same time, exchanges on a cultural and educational line as well as in mass media have continually broadened, and so have the collaboration on a state, mass and public organization line, and the exchange of experience in various domains of socialist construction.

Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate closely in the world arena where, together with other socialist countries, progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces, work for the resolution of the major problems facing mankind. They assess that a resolute passage to disarmament, and the building of a world free of nuclear weapons and wars are the major problems of our days. Romania welcomed and backs the USSR's proposals for the phased-out liquidation, until 2000, of all nuclear weapons. Romania also considers the Soviet-American agreement in principle regarding the conclusion of an accord on medium- and shorter-range missiles as an event of historic significance apt to pave the way for the elimination of like missiles from Europe and Asia, an important step toward completely liquidating nuclear weapons, and freeing mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear disaster.

The two countries are for the dynamic development and deepening of the all-European process on all planes—security, politics, humanitarian questions, for the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting and the achievement of substantial results. The Soviet Union backs Romania's and Bulgaria's proposal for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Romania and the Soviet Union declare for the settlement of all interstate conflicts by political means, through negotiations, the solution of underdevelopment questions and the establishment of a new world economic order.

Soviet TU Chairman Gives Press Conference

AU032052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] During the visit of a Soviet trade union delegation to Romania, a press conference was held at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest on 28 October.

On this occasion, S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR, noted that the visit is a new contribution to ensuring the continuous development of Romanian-Soviet relations and to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the working people and all the peoples in the two countries.

The guest expressed his satisfaction at having had the honor of being received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. He stressed that the delegation is profoundly grateful for the talks of particular importance held on that occasion. The chairman of the Soviet Trade Unions pointed out that the talks emphasized the opportunities to further deepen and develop cooperation, on the basis of the understandings reached by the CPSU and the RCP leaders during their summit talks held last year and this year.

During the press conference, S.A. Shalayev presented the contribution the Soviet trade unions to ensuring the socioeconomic development of the country and the activity of the trade union organizations in the USSR, in strengthening the unity of action in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation.

Interview With USSR Physicist on Ties

AU032058 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Nov 87 p 5

[Crina Sirbu interview with Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Prokhorov, director of Moscow General Physics Institute, entitled: "Fruitful Cooperation With Romanian Specialists in Key Areas of World Science and Technology," in Bucharest—date not given]

[Text] The renowned physicist, Academician Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Prokhorov, Nobel Prize winner and director of the P.N. Lebedev General Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, once again was a guest of Romania. At the end of an exchange of views with Romanian specialists, which took place at the Soviet pavilion at the Bucharest International Trade Fair-87 [TIB], I asked him to answer a few questions

Sirbu: Although short, your visit to Romania permitted you to have a number of important contacts.

Prokhorov: Indeed, during this visit I was received by the chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu. We discussed problems that need to be solved and that I discussed on other occasions with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who expressed the wish that physicists and chemists should work together on important questions of scientific activity. Also, I want to mention that our delegation included the renowned chemist, Academician Nikolay Konstantinovich Kochetkov, director of the Organic Chemistry Institute. Here in Bucharest, he concluded a joint program of action with Romanian chemists. At the same time, we physicists have worked out a new program for the production of technological membranes, that is the manufacturing of synthetic membranes.

Sirbu: It is quite an opportunity for a journalist to talk to a renowned representative of contemporary science, of contemporary physics, and Nobel prize winner, especially since you, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, are an old and steadfast friend of Romania and of Romanian scientists. When and on what occasion did you establish the first contacts with Romanian physicists?

Prokhorov: Everything began a long time ago, and then, in Italy, in Florence, I made the acquaintance of several representatives of Romanian science. A mutual friendship was struck, and gradually we began to work together. The human factor proved to be very important. You understand, this human factor is important for people, so that they speak the same language, respect and understand each other. And this, at all levels, from top to the very bottom. When such an atmosphere prevails, then our work, the work of men of science, progresses properly and with positive results. We believe that our joint activity with the Romanian colleagues is progressing successfully. But we have always believed—as Comrade Elena Ceausescu said—that the efficiency of such cooperation has to be increased.

Sirbu: The programs you have mentioned are added, of course, to those formulated previously regarding cooperation between men of science in Romania and the Soviet Union.

Prokhorov: Cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union and Romanian scientists started a long time ago and, as I said, it is a successful cooperation. This cooperation is developing in many directions. I would like to mention, for instance, that two conferences on quantum mechanical electronics have been held with positive results. The third conference is scheduled to take place here in Bucharest next year. These meetings enjoy great popularity. They are attended by delegates from Socialist countries and from Western countries, including America and Japan. This in the first place. Second, and very important, is the fact that, together with working collectives led by Academician Ion Ursu, we are carrying out basic research work in physics and especially in laser techniques and technology. Along with basic researches and the publication of joint articles and papers in international periodicals, in this field we also produce installations, laser installations, and "Solar"-type technological equipment. They

were displayed at the last TIB. We would like to manufacture a greater number of laser installations. We are also trying to produce laser installations to be used in medicine. And this is at the highest level of present-day technology. Namely, a new laser plus optical fibers, so that we are able to transport radiation to the desired place. I would like to mention that the experience, which we have carried out in our country with lasers, has encouraged us. A physician who has once used lasers in his therapeutical methods does not want to use any other methods because they are efficient, good, and rapid. The exhibition depicts two or three laser installations to be used in medicine, including one manufactured with the Romanians. We must strive to manufacture a large number of such installations, so that we are able to export them to third markets as well. Worthy of mention is their design, that is their appearance, but especially their efficiency.

Sirbu: What other areas does cooperation include?

Prokhorov: The research work on the separation of isotopes with the help of lasers is progressing successfully. Among other things, the method we worked out in the Soviet Union was then developed together with the Romanian scientists. Because of this, we were able to initiate a wide range of research on the interaction of laser radiation on living beings, and we have achieved a great number of original results. This research work was followed up with a book, first in Romanian. This book is now being translated into English so that it can be published abroad, in the West. It is also being translated into Russian so that it can be published in our country. Its title is: "Lasers and Their Interaction With Metals." Such successful activities together with Romanian scientists have been possible because of our cooperation with the National Committee for Science and Technology of your country, which assists us a great deal in developing relations in connection with questions of the greatest importance for science and for the concrete activity in our countries.

Sirbu: What priority do you give, in general, to contacts with the leadership of scientific institutions and departments promoting Romania's scientific policy?

Prokhorov: I believe that without these contacts there would not have been such efficient cooperation. Such contacts are imperative because we must be clearly aware of the main direction and of the tasks our countries are facing. All this permits us—as it were, the basis—to solve problems as effectively as possible and to implement the targets set for us by our higher bodies. Without such a vision it would be difficult to choose the direction of research work in general. Therefore—I repeat—these meetings, consultations, and discussions at all levels are imperative. And I should say from top to bottom, because we should neither limit ourselves solely to the top level nor solely to the bottom one. It should be a continuous chain.

Sirbu: A last question. We know you are in a hurry, but we believe that it is important to become acquainted with your opinion on the role of scientists in preventing a nuclear war and the insane arms race.

Prokhorov: Men of science have to play a very great role. What is important in this field is that all men of science participate in the movement for nuclear disarmament and not only one or another scientist. And this is a phenomenon that can be noted at this point. Along with the participation of a great majority of men of science in this process, physicians also participate and play a great role. All this is of great resonance with the masses and peoples who understand that war is something terrible and that the nuclear threat is a real threat for humanity. I believe that such a mass movement, not only of scientists, but also of all strata of the population is of particular importance.

And, of course, an important role is played by our country's policy and by the policy promoted by the socialist countries which are constantly talking about this problem, just as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu does.

Regarding these issues, scientists must certainly be in the forefront. Each opportunity I have, I oppose the nuclear threat and the continuation of the arms race. When I was recently in Japan, together with the chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, we were received by the then-prime minister of that country, Nakasone. At the end of the meeting, he told us that he had been to the United States and that there he understood the importance of the activity regarding the SDI project. At the beginning I did not say anything. But then I said to him that I wanted to express my opinion. It seems, however, that the premier had no time to listen to us. Moreover, I had been told that that night I was to appear on television. However, after what I had said during the meeting with the Japanese prime minister, I was no longer offered the opportunity to speak on television. What I want to say is the following: Those who fear the peace movement do all they can to stop scientists from having their say on such issues. But whenever I have the opportunity, I always oppose the nuclear threat. And I would like to add something: Some people in the West say that the nuclear bomb is a "blessing" because as long as nuclear weapons exist there will be no wars. I must say that such a statement cannot withstand the most elementary criticism. For nuclear weapons, when they exist, develop constantly, and the moment will come when a nuclear war will be unleashed against people's desire.

Sirbu: There were many other questions to ask; however, we were running out of time. I expressed thanks to our guest and wished him great successes in his extremely complex work.

Comparison of Ceausescu Speech at Rally

Bucharest *Scinteia* in Romanian on 30 October 1987 carries on pages 1 and 3 the 3,000-word speech at the 29 October Romanian-GDR friendship rally in Bucharest.

The *Scinteia* report, entitled "Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International Sevice in German version published in the 30 October 1987 East Europe *Daily Report*, pages 33-35, revealing the following variations:

Page 33, paragraph one, sentence one reads in the *Scinteia* version:...[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, dear comrades and friends: From the platform...(deleting dateline and paragraph one, and supplying elements per *Scinteia* version)

Page 34, paragraph four, sentence two reads in the *Scinteia* version:...firmly resolved to implement self-management and economic-financial self-administration and to further perfect...(supplying *Scinteia* version)

Paragraph four, sentence four reads:...particular attention to developing and consolidating state and cooperative socialist property, as an important, significant factor for the comprehensive progress of our whole...(supplying *Scinteia* version)

Paragraph seven, sentence one reads:...continues to be serious and complex. Various large-scale actions-...(supplying *Scinteia* version)

Column two, paragraph two, sentence one reads:...in nuclear disarmament. In general, we note with...(supplying "in general" per *Scinteia* version)

Page 35, paragraph one, last sentence reads:...creation of a corridor free of chemical...(replacing "zone" with "corridor" per *Scinteia* version)

Paragraph two, last sentence reads:...conflicts in the Middle East and for...(replacing "Near" with "Middle" per *Scinteia* version)

Paragraph two, last sentence reads:...interested states, including the PLO and Israel. [new paragraph]

At the same...

Paragraph four, sentence one reads:...exceeded $1 trillion. [new paragraph]

We advocate the establishment of a new world economic order, based on fully equal rights among states, which can facilitate the faster progress of all countries, primarily of the developing countries, and can also ensure the harmonious progress and stability of the world economy. [new paragraph]

In view of the most serious and complex problems facing contemporary mankind, we deem it necessary to further increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving these problems and ensuring the participation of all countries, regardless of their size, in the solution of these problems, on the basis of full equality and each nation's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference. [new paragraph]

As far as...(replacing last sentence of graf three and all of paragraph four with *Scinteia* version)

Paragraph six, last sentence reads:...policy of disarmament, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and a policy of cooperation, independence, and...(replacing "detente and" with *Scinteia* version)

Nuclear Power Protocol Signed With Italy

AU031553 Rome ANSA in English 1251 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] (ANSA) Genoa, November 3—Ansaldo, a subsidiary of the state IRI-Finmeccanica group, has signed a protocol with Romenergo—the Romanian state agency responsible for commercial relations in carrying out that nation's nuclear power program—to participate in the construction of three nuclear power reactors in Cernavoda, a note from Ansaldo said here. In particular, the accord, signed in Bucharest Monday, relates to reactors 3, 4, and 5 that will produce 600 megawatts of electricity and will be of the Candu-type using heavy water through pressured tubes.

The three reactors are part of Romania's general nuclear power plan that foresees the construction of several power plants. The first two, reactors one and two, are already under construction by a consortium made up of Ansaldo, General Electric and several Canadian firms.

The Ansaldo communique went on to add that "the accord reinforces Ansaldo's presence on the Romanian market and consolidates Ansaldo's capacity to both cooperate and compete with the major industrial firms in that sector."

In the construction of the first two nuclear reactors, Ansaldo planned and supplied components for nuclear isolation as Well as turbogenerators for a value of 184 million dollars. General Electric also supplied turbogenerators while the Canadian firm AECL supplied the patents and assistance in planning and other Canadian firms nuclear components for nuclear isolation.

Ethiopia's Leader Sends Cable to Ceausescu

AU031652 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Nov 87 p 5

[Message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general ofthe Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, from aboard plane]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Flying over the territory of your country, I would like to take this opportunity to extend warmest greetings to you, and through you to the fraternal Romanian people.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

PEC Examines Economic Issues, Visits

AU040752 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 87 pp 1 and 3

["Meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee Under the Chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu"]

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the RCP Central Committee PEC on Friday 30 October.

The meeting was also attended by members of the government, management cadres from the economy, first secretaries and secretaries in charge of agricultural affairs from county party committees, and general directors of industrial central departments and central research institutes.

The PEC examined measures on fully implementing plan provisions for November, December, the fourth quarter, and the whole of 1987, and on preparing for the fulfillment of the 1988 plan provisions.

The PEC also examined a report on the fulfillment of the fall agricultural campaign and on the achievement of the state stocks of vegetable and animal production, and a report on steps taken to use redundant stockpiles. It also discussed a program on intensifying the collection and use of reusable materials for 1988 and a program on intensifying the reconditioning of spare parts and subassemblies.

In connection with all these problems, the members of the government and the first secretaries of county party committees briefed the meeting on the way in which they worked to fulfill the plan for October and for the entire period since the beginning of the year, and on the steps taken to implement all 1987 tasks and appropriately prepare production for the coming year.

At the end of discussions on these points of the agenda, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. He said that results for the first 10 months of this year are not satisfactory, although they are higher than the results achieved in the same period last year. The party secretary general said that the failure to fulfill plan provisions was largely due to shortcomings in the activity of certain ministries, central departments, enterprises, county party committees, and county people's councils, which did not take responsible steps to properly organize and achieve planned production and to efficiently solve all problems connected with plan fulfillment.

Emphasizing that we have everything required to fully implement the plan provisions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the government, ministries, central departments, all economic units, and the party bodies and organizations to take resolute steps to immediately eliminate shortcomings and radically improve the entire activity, in order to make up for lags and commendably fulfill all plan tasks for November and December, and for the entire fourth quarter.

One should particularly strive to fully achieve the fourth quarter plan for export and other indicators. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu demanded that the entire production for the current quarter should be launched in the manufacturing process by 10 November at the latest, and that all steps should be taken to fully achieve it. Each enterprise and central department should set up timetables for the start and manufacture of each product.

Resolute steps should be taken to carry out work properly in all enterprises and to organize activities in three shifts, whenever required, so as to ensure the necessary manpower for the commendable fulfillment of the production earmarked for export.

The government was asked to report, by 10 November, on the measures adopted in this respect and on the way in which production earmarked for export was fully achieved in the fourth quarter.

The party secretary general also stressed the need for all steps to be taken to fully implement the investments plan for the fourth quarter, which should be considered as a minimal target, to ensure the necessary equipment, and to commission all production capacities on schedule.

Likewise, more decisive action should be taken to fulfill the tasks in increasing labor productivity, observing material consumption norms, reducing expenditure and production costs, strengthening self-management and self-administration, and increasing efficiency in all sectors of activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew the attention of the ministries, central departments, enterprises, and party bodies and organizations to the need to take all the required measures in order to prepare the 1988 plan properly. The general meetings of the working people in every enterprise and central department should establish and discuss the measures required to thoroughly prepare next year's production, so as to ensure the steady fulfillment of all the 1988 plan indexes as early as during the first days of the year.

As regards excess stockpiles, the party secretary general demanded that the current situation should be completely straightened out in November. The state will completely take over all stocks of raw and other materials, which will be transferred to the state reserve, and enterprises will be left only with the stocks required to

ensure a favorable production flow. Likewise, the party secretary general recommended that all unfinished production stocks should be eliminated by 15 November.

The party secretary general urged the planning, supply, foreign trade, and financial-banking bodies to work together with the economic units, industrial centers, and ministries in order to completely eliminate all excess stockpiles and use them properly in order to prevent new stocks piling up above the approved level. The party secretary general also stressed that, in ensuring the proper technical and material supply units, industrial centers, and ministries should start from the concluded economic contracts and from the concrete production requirements.

The general meetings of the working people recommended that the issue of eliminating excess stockpiles should be discussed in the greatest detail and the factors that caused these stockpiles should be examined, and firm measures should be taken to prevent the formation of new stockpiles in the future.

As regards the program to intensify the activity of collecting and optimally using reusable materials in 1988, the party secretary general recommended that all the necessary measures should be taken to establish and observe the technological norms in using various spares, subassamblies, and equipment, and thus ensure a reduction in consumption, particularly consumption of ore, and raw and other materials. The party secretary general asked the ministries, research institutes, and the National Committee for Science and Technology to set out norms for concrete measures and programs, and thus increase the proportion of reusable materials and reconditioned spare parts in ensuring the technical and material supply, with a view to making maximal use of the reserves we have in this field. He asked that further steps be taken to recover and make most efficient use of all the reusable resources and of appropriate technologies, and to establish the required capacities for processing them.

As regards agricultural activity, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that we have had a good autumn, with enough rain, which can lay the basis for good crops in 1988. Although agricultural work in the majority of counties has been carried out properly on schedule, nevertheless, some agricultural units carried out sowing with an unjustified delay. Likewise, some counties and agricultural units carried out harvesting with a delay. All units were asked to ensure the harvesting, delivery, transportation, and storage of the whole crop by 10 November. The party secretary general pointed out that there is still an important amount of deep ploughing to finish and he urged proper measures to complete this work in 15 days, and thus see to it that no agricultural field should lie fallow this autumn.

Likewise, the party secretary general recommended that all the necessary measures should be taken to ensure a radical improvement in livestock breeding activity, to ensure the necessary fodder, and observe the established consumptions and feeding, thus ensuring good winter conditions for the animals in order to attain the meat, milk, and other farm products, and increase the number of animals up to the level stipulated in the plan.

Referring to the whole activity that has to be carried out in the present quarter, both in industry and agriculture, the party secretary general stressed that we have a good material base and all the necessary conditions to ensure the complete fulfillment of the plan. The fundamental issues now are to ensure appropriate labor organization, fulfill the programs to modernize production and technologies, and strengthen order and discipline in all sectors of activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that all working people in industry and agriculture, under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, will act most decisively to ensure the complete fulfillment of the plan provisions in November and December, and in the fourth quarter of this year, and thus meet the Party National Conference with increasingly important achievements in all fields of activity.

During the meeting the Political Executive Committee unanimously endorsed the established conclusions and guidelines set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, in connection with these issues.

Later on, the meeting was briefed on the official visit of friendship paid by U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, to Romania on 23-27 October.

The PEC highly valued the results of the new Romanian-Burmese summit meeting, which make an important contribution to continuously strengthening and developing the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The PEC emphasized with satisfaction that, during the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President U San Yu expressed their joint wish to further expand the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in various fields of joint interest.

Likewise, the PEC pointed out the significance of the exchange of views between the two presidents on various aspects of the current international situation. The PEC stressed that, during their meeting, the two presidents reasserted the determination of Romania and Burma to actively support in the future the efforts and activities to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to all interstate conflicts, and to firmly promote the principles of full equality of rights, independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of force and the threat of force in international relations. The PEC meeting also reasserted

the fact that the summit dialogue emphasized the particular attention the two countries attach to finding overall solutions to the issue of underdevelopment—including the issue of the extremely large foreign debts which are a burden on developing countries—and to establishing a new international economic order that can ensure the more rapid progress of all countries, particularly the backward countries.

Fully approving the results of the visit, the PEC asked the government, the ministries, and all other central economic bodies to take all necessary measures to implement in an appropriate way the established understandings on developing the cooperation and collaboration between Romanian and Burma.

During the meeting the PEC was also briefed on the official visit of friendship paid by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Romania on 28-29 October.

The PEC noted with satisfaction the fruitful results of the visit and of the talks held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker, results that mark a significant new event in the development of the favorable relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. The PEC again stressed the essential role played by the friendly and traditional dialogue between the two party and state leaders in broadly promoting and continuously strengthening the many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the SED, and between the SR of Romania and the GDR, for the well-being of our peoples and for the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The PEC highly valued the joint conclusions and understandings reached during the new summit meeting, which open up new paths toward more marked bilateral cooperation in all fields of activity and toward raising the cooperation between Romania and the GDR to a superior level. In this respect, the meeting noted the importance of the established measures to further expand specialization and production sharing in the basic economic branches and to increase cooperation in the field of science, technology, and other sectors of joint interest.

The PEC also stressed the great significance of the exchange of views between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker on the international situation, which revealed the identity or close similarity of the two leaders' viewpoints on all issues that had been discussed.

The meeting stressed the significance of the joint statements made by the two party and state leaders on the need to increase efforts toward halting the arms race and proceeding to concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this respect, the PEC highly valued the appeal Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker addressed to the European nations and to the world nalons to support the signing of the accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia, and to do everything they can to bring about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from our planet.

The PEC stressed the importance of the decision, reasserted by the two party and state leaders during their talks, to strengthen cooperation between the SR of Romania and the GDR in the international arena and to make an active contribution, together with the other socialist countries and the peace- and progress-loving forces, to solving, in a constructive way, the serious and complex problems facing mankind, to promoting a disarmament policy, to establishing a climate of detente, security, confidence, and broad cooperation in Europe and in the world, and to fulfilling every nation's ideals of freedom, independence, and progress.

The PEC unanimously approved the results of the visit and of the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker and asked the government, ministries, and all the other central bodies and institutions to take all the necessary measures and work properly to implement in a favorable way the understandings that were reached and the objectives that were established on further developing the multifaceted cooperation and collaboration between our countries and peoples.

The PEC also examined some current issues of the party and state activity.

BRIEFS

Shipbuilding Developments

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/10/1987—The first Romanian oil tanker of 85,000 dwt "Prahova" has been launched at the shipyard in Constanta, where from the first ferryboat of 12,000 dwt was also set afloat. In recent years the Romanian experts in shipbuilding have designed scores of types of ships with improved parameters and growing transport possibilities like the 1,600 to 15,000 dwt cargos, river push boats, harbour tugs, ship scragers, [previous word as received] barges and floating cranes. The growth and diversification of the ship production in the current five-year plan period will provide for an increasing transport capacity of the Romanian fleet the displacement of which will stand at 7.3 million dwt in 1990. So, it will virtually take over the totality of commodities to be exported this way, and will also be able to provide transport services and compensation by sea. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1048 GMT 28 Oct 87 AU]*

Shipbuilding Achievements

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/11/1987—In October, the shipbuilders in Drobeta-Turnu Severin have launched two new vessels—the eighth 7,000 dwt oil tanker and the 600 cu.m. barge, both of them highly requested at export. So, the total number of vessels the above-mentioned workers have launched this year raised to 20. The works of building, assembling, finishing and testing ended at about twenty vessels, which are ready to be delivered to beneficiaries in due time or even in advance. The Romanian shipbuilding industry produces a large variety of vessels. The central department for shipbuilding industry has recently displayed, at TIB'87 [Bucharest International Fair], models of about 45 river and sea vessels manufactured at the shipyards in Constanta, Galati, Braila, Tulcea, Giurgiu, Oltenita and Drobeta-Turnu Severin, such as the 1,100 and 15,000 dwt all-cargo ships, the 12,000 dwt ferry boats, the roll-on and roll-off ships meant for loading and transporting the railway cars, cars, tractors and farm machinery, the 65,000 dwt bulk carriers, the oil tankers of big capacity, the off-shore drilling platforms, the tugboats, the bulk ore carriers, the river push boats, the barges, etc. [Excerpt] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0858 GMT 2 Nov 87].*

Trade Protocols With Sweden

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/10/1987—The session of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Governmental Commission for Trade were held in Stockholm. The sessions' protocols were signed which envisage actions and measures for growth and diversified cooperation both bilaterally and with third markets. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1711 GMT 29 Oct 87 AU]*

Accord With Bangladesh Ratified

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/10/1987—Saturday, October 31, at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs the instruments of ratification were exchanged of the accord between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the promotion and mutual guaranty of capital investments, signed at Dacca on March 13, 1987, during the official friendly visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 31 Oct 87 AU]*

More on Mojsov's Visit to Latin America

Returns From Tour

LD042125 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov returned here this evening from a tour of Argentina, Peru, Mexico and Cuba, Latin American countries.

Mojsov discussed the promotion of bilateral cooperation and international affairs with the four countries' topmost leaders.

Makes Statement

AU042205 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] On his return to his motherland, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, made a statement for the public information media, in which he said among other things:

[Begin Mojsov recording] It would indeed be (?appropriate) to say that we are returning visits that were, as one says, successful and mutually beneficial. In this special moment in international relations, when many new tendencies and phenomena are appearing, we had the good fortune precisely at this moment to conduct talks with four most prominent Latin American statesmen, Raul Alfonsin, Alan Garcia, Miguel de la Madrid, and Fidel Castro. Everywhere we were surrounded by extraordinary attention, which in fact was an expression of the esteem and respect for the overall policy of Yugoslavia, and especially its activities in the foreign political field and in the Nonaligned Countries Movement.

There were so many exhaustive talks, especially in personal talks with the four leaders, that we touched, to a great extent, upon all the contemporary themes and problems faced by the Nonaligned Countries Movement above all, as well as the developing world. We also discussed the consequences for the developing world arising from the beginning of the East-West agreements.

Of course, we also talked much about bilateral relations. We signed several agreements in Argentina and in Peru—where a visit was not even envisaged, but only a stopover, but President Alan Garcia transformed it into a full state visit—so that Energoprojekt will finally conclude the first stages of the (Chirapiura) irrigation system.

In Mexico and Cuba, our businessmen and commercial organizations are on the way to conclude numerous business contracts. A great development cycle is under way in Cuba, and it is expected that significant arrangements may be made with Yugoslavia, to be beneficial to both sides.

We also met our emigrants. Those were touching moments, especially in Buenos Aires. Representatives of our emigrants arrived there from most remote provinces. Our people have achieved great prestige there, both in their political activities and as businessmen. [end recording]

TANJUG Version of Statement

LD042218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2134 GMT 4 Nov 87

["Lazar Mojsov Statement on Return to Yugoslavia"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov returned to Belgrade this evening after a several-day visit to Argentina, Peru, Mexico and Cuba.

Mojsov assessed that his visits were successful and mutually beneficial, and that they were made at a time when new trends can be felt in international relations.

He said that topics and problems facing the modern world, the Movement of Non-Alignment and developing countries had been discussed during his talks with the leaders of the countries he had visited—Raul Alfonsin, Alan Garcia, Miguel de La Madrid and Fidel Castro, the most prominent Latin American statesmen.

Mojsov underscored that Yugoslavia, together with the Latin American Countries, must play one of the major roles in the policy of development.

He said the Yugoslav delegation had been informed about the coming meeting of the presidents of eight Latin American countries which will be held in Mexico.

The Yugoslav State Presidency president concluded that the visit had confirmed the reputation Yugoslavia enjoys in Latin America as very active member of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

The members of the delegation—Federal Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic, Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and others—returned to Belgrade with Mojsov.

Mexican, Cuban Coverage of Visit

For Mexican television coverage of President Mojsov's visit to Mexico including a Senate address, a news conference and a joint communique see the Mexico section of the 2 November Latin America *Daily Report*. For Havana television and radio and TANJUG coverage of the Mojsov visit to Cuba, see the Cuba subsection of the Caribbean section of the 3 November Latin America *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Mojsov Meets Iceland President in Reykjavik

LD042303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2215 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov met today in Reykjavik with Iceland's President Mrs Vigdis Finnbogadottir.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk views were exchanged on the two countries' relations and further promotion of mutual cooperation.

The meeting was attended also by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic, Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Iceland's Foreign Minister Steingrimur Hermanson.

Krunic Greets PRC's Zhao on Election

LD041321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a message of congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, which says the following:

"In connection with your election as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, it is with particular satisfaction that I send you, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in my own name, warm congratulations and best wishes for the successful carrying out of this prominent and responsible function. We wish the working class, the people, and the Chinese Communists of the friendly PRC, and you yourself, great success in implementing the conclusions of the 13th Congress of the CPC. With the conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully, we send you our comradely greetings and wishes for your personal happiness."

Dizdarevic Appraises UN Session

AU050927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

[Permanent correspondent Bogdan Decermic report on statement by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Yugoslav correspondents accredited to the United Nations]

[Text] United Nations, 8 Oct—"This year's UN General Assembly session is taking place under the influence of the forthcoming agreement between the USSR and the United States to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. This creates an evident atmosphere of reduced tension. One feels more trust in the possibility of solving world problems through negotiations. In a certain sense, trust in the United Nations has returned, particularly because of the Security Council action on the Iran-Iraq war. This action has played a big role in restoring trust in the United Nations. This is the opinion of our delegation, as well as of virtually all our partners whom we met here and with whom we conducted talks," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in conversation with Yugoslav correspondents accredited to the United Nations.

Further, in summing up his impressions and observations about the work of the UN General Assembly so far, Dizdarevic said that many speakers in the general debate pointed out that the United Nations remains a forum in which one can negotiate and solve problems. Taken all together, the atmosphere is more calm, there is less tension and more hope and faith. The feeling appears that one is entering a new era of international relations in which there will be more positive approaches to international problems and more readiness for solving problems through dialogue instead of confrontations, which predominated until now.

A very important part of the debate was on international economic relations, especially debts. In most speeches, debts occupied a key place. It is interesting that not only representatives of the developing countries, but also representatives of the developed countries spoke about them. The debts were also discussed in the general debate, so that they were "absolutely the chief subject" in the Group of 77 as the burning issue of the world economy, as well as at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries.

The Group of 77 took a position that is far ahead of what has been accepted until now as a joint position for joint actions. For instance, it entered the problems of reducing the interest payments, of postponements, and conversion of debts. If one links what happened in Washington at the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank with what happens in the United Nations—for the debts are on the agenda of this session, too—it becomes obvious to all that new solutions must be sought and that it is in the interest of the creditors themselves that serious crises in debt repayments be avoided in the year to come.

During his meeting with Yugoslav journalists, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke extensively about his other impressions and the chief messages of the session of the General Assembly so far.

According to him, Latin American appeared at this session as a much more independent and active factor. What has now happened in the General Assembly—Latin American countries have demanded that the general debate be stopped and that a vote be taken on the resolution supporting the agreement of the five Central American countries concluded in Guatemala (the resolution is proposed by the most important Latin American countries), and the resolution was adopted by consensus—shows that these countries are united this year. This has contributed to a more favorable atmosphere at the session.

Raif Dizdarevic particularly pointed out the exceptional activities of the nonaligned countries at the session this year. They are "more multifarious and dynamic than at earlier sessions" and directed energy to the current key questions. This is explicitly confirmed by a simple listing of the meetings held at the United Nations: a meeting of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, the first since Harare; a ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean countries; the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Problems of the Group of Nine for Middle East and Palestine; the contact group for Cyprus, and others.

At this session, the Yugoslav delegation was particularly and additionally involved as an initiator and organizer of two regional diplomatic actions: the gathering of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean at the level of ministers, and the organizing of the first meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan countries that is to be held in Belgrade.

The meeting of the ministers of the Mediterranean countries, which was very short and efficient, examined the realization of the Brioni conclusions. "It was confirmed at the meeting," Dizdarevic said, "that a dialogue with all other European countries of this region is a permanent orientation of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean. Tribute has been paid to Yugoslavia for all that it has done from Brioni up to that meeting in implementing the tasks adopted."

Yugoslavia was asked to continue its contacts with other Europeans in the region and to promote cooperation of joint interests. Yugoslavia was also asked to continue its dialogue with the USSR and the United States about questions concerning disarmament and security in the Mediterranean. Our idea is to propose a top level meeting of all the Mediterranean countries at which three matters of joint interest would be discussed at present: The protection of the sea and environment, tourism, and fishing in the Mediterranean sea. It is assumed that cooperation in these fields would eventually open up prospects for an even wider exchange of views and cooperation in other fields, all of which would contribute toward greater understanding among the countries in the Mediterranean region and toward its security.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that here views have been exchanged with all the Balkan countries' ministers about the Yugoslav initiative for holding a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers, the first meeting of that kind in more recent history. In all these separate talks, positive attitudes were expressed toward our initiative and there was almost an unanimous agreement that this kind of meeting is useful and necessary.

During this year's U.N. session, the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs held about 40 meetings and talks with his counterparts from all over the world. In addition to meeting his counterparts from the nonaligned movement and neighboring countries, he also met the foreign ministers of the superpowers, other members of the Security Council, and others.

In my meetings with the foreign ministers of the United States, the FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan, priority was given to talks on economic and financial issues, particularly the long term rescheduling of Yugoslavia's debts, of course, under more favorable conditions than at present, Dizdarevic pointed out. Talks were also held on a proposal that Yugoslavia will, after discussions in the SFRY Assembly, present to its creditors. "All the people with whom we held talks accepted with understanding and in principle, I repeat in principle, our country's initiative for a new agreement on the repayment of debts as if it was almost expected that Yugoslavia would come up with such a proposal. They all said in their own way that they understand the situation. Of course, negotiations are yet to come," Dizdarevic said.

At the end, journalists asked Raif Dizdarevic whether or not he could say something more about his meeting and talks with Shim'on Peres, minister of foreign affairs of Israel, and Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of Albania.

"The sheer fact that the ministers of Yugoslavia and Israel are meeting for the first time after 20 years has its own meaning and weight," Dizdarevic answered. "Particularly because we have agreed to continue our contacts and to directly learn about each countries' views—above all the views on the current issues regarding the crisis in the Middle East, which is of Yugoslavia's concern too—and to discuss them. Of course, these contacts will include talks on our interrelations.

"Both sides presented their views on a peaceful solution to the Middle East crises. We, both sides, particularly discussed the facts relating to the calling of an international conference on the Middle East. Although the differences are obvious, the exchange of views was useful."

As far specific matters concerning an international conference are concerned, differences exist only within the Israeli Government, Peres said. Dizdarevic briefed his counterpart about Yugoslavia's attempts to find a solution to the Middle East crisis, about the creation of conditions for calling an international conference, and about Yugoslavia's activities within the Committee of the Nonaligned Nine. He also briefed him on all other activities that Yugoslavia is undertaking on its own in international organizations and with its partners.

Of course, Dizdarevic added, we spoke about Yugoslavia's future engagements that will not slacken but will in fact, I would say, as I told Peres, intensify consideration of the fact that from the beginning of next year Yugoslavia will be a member of the Security Council for the

following 2 years. The meeting was constructive. Our differences are great but we expressed our views in a way that indicated mutual respect, Dizdarevic said.

The question whether there was any mention of establishing diplomatic relations Dizdarevic answered by saying that this issue was not directly discussed. Neither side raised this question. He also added that as far as this is concerned, Yugoslavia's position is well known. There are two conditions: The withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, and the right of the Palestinian people to their own state.

This was the second meeting between Dizdarevic and the Albanian foreign minister. Last year, they also met at the United Nations. This time, they held a very long and detailed conversation that went on for 3 and half hours.

In our talk, Dizdarevic said, we briefed each other on how we saw the development of relations between the two countries since our last meeting. It was concluded that the results are more modest than expected, but that what has been achieved was positive. We spoke about things that ought be done, things that hinder (in addition to Yugoslav-Albanian relations heavily burdened with everything that has been happening in the past decades) and do not allow us to increase cooperation gradually, step by step, search for ways of improving relations, as we agreed last year.

Although our views on the reasons which hindered this were diametrically opposed, I think, Dizdarevic pointed out, that the dialogue was useful. Yugoslavia is in favor of continuing such a dialogue, because without a dialogue, nothing will happen. On future cooperation, we made several proposals on the matters of joint interest and mutual usefulness. These proposals were received positively by the Albanians. In our conversation, we also expressed the wish to search for ways of expanding and improving cooperation, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said at the end.

Daljevic Pays Official Visit to Zimbabwe

Received by Mugabe

AU041351 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Harare—Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, premier of Zimbabwe, and chairman of the African National Union of Zimbabwe ZANU, has received General-Colonel Milan Daljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and member of the Military Council of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, who is now visiting Harare.

In a cordial discussion, at which Dusan Litvinovic, Yugoslav ambassador, was also present, opinions were exchanged on the further progress of relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, with special reference to military-economic cooperation.

Particular attention was devoted to the suggestion to hold a scientific session on the theme of "The Security and Defense of Nonaligned Countries Relying Upon Their Own Forces," planned to take place in Yugoslavia next year.

Mugabe gave his full support to the holding of this session and expressed his conviction that it will contribute toward strengthening the security and preserving the freedom and independence of nonaligned countries.

Returns From Zimbabwe

AU041432 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Harare, 30 October (TANJUG)—Colonel General Milan Daljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, concluded his visit to Zimbabwe after several days there, during which he informed Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, of the proposal to hold a scientific session on the theme of "The Security and Defense of Nonaligned Countries Relying Upon Their Own Forces" in Yugoslavia next year.

Colonel General Daljevic, who left Harare for Belgrade last night, also talked with Ernest Kadungure, state minister for defense, and other high officials, about the further improvement of military-economic cooperation with this friendly and nonaligned country.

Trade Talks With Romania Begin

BORBA Report

AU041338 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 87 p 6

["Yugoslav-Romanian Trade Talks—Expectations Unfulfilled"]

[Text] Bucharest—Yugoslav and Romanian experts began talks yesterday in Bucharest to decide on the list of goods and the protocol on the exchange of goods and services for the coming year. It is expected that in the course of their 3 days work the experts from the two countries will examine trade this year, and the possibilities of achieving the anticipated volume of trade for 1987; a total value of $600 million on both sides.

It is believed that the participants in the negotiations have a complex task, since in the first 9 months of this year the rate of trade has not even approximately reached the levels expected. Experts of the two countries must also find reasons for the slackening of trade and collaboration as well as new ways of expanding cooperation. Discussions are also expected on the possibilities of increasing the volume of trade in the course of 1988.

Talks With Drulovic

LD041829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT3 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—Milojko Drulovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, had talks in Belgrade today with Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, who is heading a delegation of the Fatherland Front on a several-day-long visit to our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The talks were attended by Mirko Ostojic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and on the Bulgarian side by Dimitur Viyahcev, secretary of the Fatherland Front's National Council and member of the (?Administrative) Council of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and Stoyan Lyakhov, chairman of the Plovdiv Fatherland Front Okrug Committee. Also present was Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY. In the course of the talks, the two sides briefed each other on topical issues of Yugoslav and Bulgarian political and economic development, with particular accent on the role and the tasks the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front have in the sociopolitical trends and in the present development stage in their respective countries.

Discussion also centered on the current state of affairs in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in various spheres, including the well-known outstanding issues in relations between the two countries. Reference also was made to bilateral cooperation between the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

LD042137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2011 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—Norwegian Foreign Minister Torvald Stoltenberg arrived this evening in Belgrade, where with his host, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, he will hold talks on the development of bilateral relations and topical international questions.

At Belgrade airport, the high-ranking guest from friendly Norway was met by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other highest-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Minister Stoltenberg arrived on a 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia. He is expected to be received by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Krunic Receives Kuwaiti Ambassador

AU041221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, Kuwaiti ambassador to the SFRY, who paid a farewell visit.

Filipovic Receives Syrian Delegation

AU041241 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Slobodan Filipovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received the study delegation of the Ba'th Party of Syria headed by Jamil Muharram, secretary of the Dar'a district party organization.

Mojsov Sends Greetings to Pope John Paul II

AU041238 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of cordial greetings in the name of the SFRY Presidency to Pope John Paul II, religious head of the Catholic Church, on the occasion of the anniversary of his pontificate.

Israeli Young Communists Member Departs

AU051130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] Dovkhenin [name as published], member of the Secretariat of the League of Young Communists of Israel, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation has left Yugoslavia. This has been the first formal contact between the two youth organizations in 20 years.

Provinces' Foreign Policy Role Reviewed

LD041922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—The proposed draft amendments to the country's constitution are in accordance with the SFRY Presidency's proposal on effecting changes to the Constitution. The Constitutional Commission of the Yugoslav Assembly should consider all opinions, comments, and proposals and inform the Federal Chamber of the Assembly about these at a session that will approve the draft amendments.

This assessment was made at a meeting of the SFRY Assembly Foreign Policy Committee at which Mijat Sukovic presided. [passage omitted]

Particular attention was paid at the Committee's session to the proposed draft amendment relating to the participating of the republics and provinces in implementing Yugoslavia's international cooperation. The committee accepted the proposed text, which gives the republics and provinces the power to implement cooperation with organs and organizations of other states and with international organizations in the framework of the established foreign policy of the SFRY and international agreements.

However, various points of view were expressed regarding the part of the draft amendment dealing with ways of coordinating the activities of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces with the foreign policy implementation of the SR of Serbia as a whole. After a debate lasting several hours, the position was adopted that the proposed draft amendment, together with an alternative proposal, which makes the rights of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces and the SR of Serbia as a whole equal in this respect, should be further studied and considered in the framework of the existing public discussion, in order to find the best solution. Only a new text for the part of the amendment regulating the relations of the republics and provinces to the Federation and the relations of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces towards the SR of Serbia regarding the implementation of international cooperation has been proposed to the Constitutional Commission. The opinion prevailed that the proposed solution implied that the republics and provinces are equal to the Federation in the implementation of economic cooperation. Therefore, the committee proposed a text that would make it obligatory for the republics and provinces to cooperate mutually and to coordinate plans and programs of international cooperation with the responsible organs of the Federation.

The Foreign Policy Committee is of the opinion that the proposed draft amendment on foreign investments should have further important improvements made to it in order to create a sufficiently broad legal framework for the stimulation of foreign investments in the Yugoslav economy. A working group has been formed with the duty of drawing up a new text and submitting it to the Constitutional Commission.

'Greater Albania' Problem Examined

LD041920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0547 GMT

["The Buying of Property To Achieve Ethnically Pure Environments"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ohrid, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—The Ohrid LC Municipal Committee will demand of municipal council members that the highest-delegated self-managing body of this municipality should, as soon as possible, make a decision to establish the conditions and criteria by which residents of other municipalities may become citizens of the Ohrid municipality. This conclusion was reached by the latest session of the LC municipal committee.

The communists of Ohrid do not deny that it is the constitutional right of all SFRY citizens to settle and live where they wish, but only up to the point where this "settlement" begins to threaten certain basic elements of constitutionality. As there are elements of this in the apparently ordinary agreements on buying and selling property in Ohrid, since the buyers are almost exclusively Albanian, the responsible organs and organizations, even though somewhat belatedly, must finally halt this process.

This is particularly necessary because this practice, which has been going on for several years, coincides with, or at least suits, the long-term aims of Albanian nationalists and separatists in creating ethnically pure environments, and it also corresponds with the coordinates of the fascistic map of greater Albania.

At the committee's session it was also suggested that decision be made on regulating the means, conditions, and criteria by which property may be sold to buyers from other municipalities. This was done because the 1986 law on the use and protection of agricultural land in Macedonia only slowed down, but did not remove the phenomenon. Even after this law was passed, 24 agreements were signed in the municipal court on the buying and selling of property (7 meadows, 15 houses, and 2 flats), and in 13 of these cases the buyers were Albanians from other municipalities.

Of greatest concern is the fact that the start of this buying and selling of property coincided with the 1981 counterrevolutionary explosion in Kosovo. Since then, through the end of September this year, 129 agreements were signed in the municipal. In 112 of these cases the buyers were Albanians, and in only 2 cases were the sellers Albanian. This fact speaks for itself. Meadows and orchards are the most numerous purchases, mostly in regions where only Macedonians live; then come houses, flats, and shops in the town.

Another fact which serves as a warning is that the buyers usually come from Struga or the villages around Struga, which are populated exclusively by Albanians, also from Kicevo and Gostivar. It is clear that the remaining unconquered territory is next in line, precisely following the coordinates of Enver's Great Albanian plans. Enemies acting from a position advocating a Greater Albania are not to be seen acting openly, since they have been pushed from view, but this does not mean that they are not acting. The buying and selling of property is one of the most perfidious and long-term forms [as received], assessed the Ohrid LC Municipal Committee.

Serb, Kosovo Bodies Disagree on Road Signs

AU041420 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 87 p 7

[Text] Pristina, 16 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province (SAP) has positively assessed the measures that have been undertaken in putting signs at roads in the province and has obliged the Provincial Committee for Transportation and Communications to complete this task by the end of the month.

It was said at the session today that because of mistakes made in the past, over 200 road signs along principal and secondary highways must be changed. This still must be

done on local and unclassified roads. As was said, 60 percent of all signs have the text written first in Albanian and then in Serbo-Croatian, while the rest are in the opposite order.

Nazmi Mustafa, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, and Hisen Berisa, president of the Provincial Committee for Transportation and Communications, pointed out that corresponding organs from the SR of Serbia have also participated in performing this task which has been set by the operational plan of the provincial council, but that there was no agreement about the order of languages on road signs designating directions. Namely, the Republican Committee for Transportation and Communications of Serbia was of the opinion that Serbo-Croatian should be first and Albanian second, while Kosovo representatives think that there cannot be any "first" or "second" language in designating road directions, but that languages should be used equally.

Vlasi Speaks to Foreign Journalists

AU041945 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 31 Oct 87 p 1,4

[Kelmend Hapciu and Blerim Reka report on press conference of Azem Vlasi, Kosovo LC Provincial Committee president, with foreign journalists at Brezovica on 30 October]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

Who is manipulating protest gatherings? [subhead]

Azem Vlasi devoted part of his speech to the recent protest gatherings of a number of Serbs and Montenegrins, and especially the womens' gatherings, and said that they had taken place in the form of organized demonstrations. The reason for and immediate cause of these gatherings was reasonable and understandable. But in this case, it was clear that a number of familiar Serbian nationalists had abused this cause, infiltrated these events, and directed their organization and conduct. These nationalists were also closely linked with nationalist circles outside Kosovo, primarily in Belgrade. Even though such events proceeded relatively peacefully, there were also nationalist slogans with unacceptable content, offensive to Albanians, which, given the presence of Albanian nationalism, presented the implicit danger of more serious disturbances of the peace and public order after these events on the streets, with even more serious consequences. The engagement of our own provincial forces alone would have been a very sensitive matter, and this is the reason for the decision of the SFRY Presidency to send the unit of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs. [passage omitted]

Gustav Chalupa, correspondent of Austria's ORF, besides expressing interest in the size of the unit of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs sent to the province, also requested data on so-called, in his words, "political rapes."

Azem Vlasi said that the size of the unit was not precisely fixed and that it was not his duty to know, but said that its size was approximately that of a unit which could be directed to provide security at an averagely interesting soccer match. As regards rapes, he said, I have data for the January-October period of this year. During these months as a whole there were 17 cases of rape in which the attacker and his victim were of the same nationality. During the same period there was no case in which the two sides were of different nationalities. However, there were 4 cases of attempted rape in the same period, and 2 cases of indecency against persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. Here are also some data about other crimes against Serbs and Montenegrins: one attempted murder, 17 cases reckoned as criminal acts against the freedom and civil rights of another nationality or ethnic group, 5 physical attacks, 2 cases of damage to graveyards, 2 cases of offenses against the moral or socialist-patriotic feelings of citizens, and 5 cases of hooliganism.

For your information, during the first 9 months of last year the largest number of rapes or attempted rapes were among members of the Albanian nationality. There were 20 cases of attempted rape and 9 rapes, of which 3 rapes and 5 attempted rapes were against Serbs and Montenegrins. In comparison with other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Montenegro is at the bottom of the list as regards these crimes, and Kosovo next to last. Under our present circumstances, with disturbed intranational relations and nationalist activity, such cases become more serious, are politicized, and present an additional burden to the situation.

Zdzislaw Gwozdz, correspondent for the Austrian paper *Die Presse*, was interested in the source of the Albanians' financial means to buy Serbian and Montenegrin real estate. The question of finance has long been present in public discussion, and some concrete steps have been taken. According to the information at hand, there have been about 2,000 sales since 1981 where the purchasers have been Albanians and the sellers Serbs or Montenegrins. The Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs has carried out an investigation: as a sample, 999 cases were taken, of which 248 were selected for particular research. It was observed that in 88 cases finance was secured from members of the family working abroad. In 37 cases, funds were secured through the whole or partial sale of property. In 8 cases, it was observed that finance was secured through the savings of many members of the family. Azem Vlasi reported that there were only 11 cases in which it could not be said with certainty where the funds came from. [passage omitted]

On emigration to Norway [subhead]

Dag Havorsen, correspondent of Norway's NRK, asked what might happen to the 900 immigrants from Kosovo in Norway who had asked for political asylum as refugees, since Norwegian public opinion was seriously concerned about their fate should they not secure residence permits, wondering whether appropriate punishment would be meted out to them upon their return.

Azem Vlasi began his reply by saying that this number of emigrants to Norway was roughly in accordance with our official figures, and that we were aware of this. However, it was not out of the question that the persons involved in this migration were inventing this supposed danger of returning to their homeland with the purpose of obtaining residence permits. No punitive measures would be taken against any of our citizens around the world, including those in Norway, if they had not violated the laws of this country. [passage omitted]

FEC Reviews Work of Kosovo Internal Organs
AU041949 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 87 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Wheat Costs 162 Dinars"]

[Excerpts] The guaranteed price of the first-class wheat to be harvested in 1988 will be 162 dinars per kilogram. The price of first-class wheat forms the basis for setting guaranteed prices of basic agricultural products.

This was decided the night before last at the FEC session (presided over by Janez Zemljaric) which, among other things, established guaranteed prices for basic agricultural products for next year. [passage omitted]

The FEC also discussed and adopted the report of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the results of the work concerning citizens' complaints about the conduct of the organs and workers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Kosovo. A commission of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs examined 622 cases of citizens' petitions and complaints, and established that something less than a half (47 percent) were justified. More than a half (56 percent) of these petitions and complaints were submitted by Serbs and Montenegrins.

In connection with this, it was assessed that certain vacillations, inconsistencies, and inefficiencies in undertaking adequate measures against the workers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs who overstepped their official authority or who failed to undertake certain measures still exist. Some complaints on certain forms of nationalist pressure and criminal acts pointed out by some citizens' complaints, which disturbed Serbs and Montenegrins living in Kosovo most, were not fully resolved either.

On the basis of the data for the first 6 months, the FEC concluded that the policy concerning the increase in total spending in relation to the increase in the social economy's income, as set by the Resolution for 1987, has not been realized. [passage omitted]

The FEC also discussed a report on the use of promissory notes and concluded that, because of the increasing use of this instrument of payment, proposals will be made to amend regulations in order to secure the necessary financial discipline and the responsibility of all the users of socially owned funds, and to define more precisely certain provisions more precisely.

In order to secure the necessary quantity of oil and oil products on the home market, the FEC reached conclusions on imports of crude oil by the end of this year.

Proceedings Against Journalists Protested
LD042130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2006 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Ljubljana, November 4 (TANJUG)—Journalists of the Slovenian newspapers *Delo* and *Kmecki Glas* [names as received] protested today over the instigating of criminal proceedings against three of their colleagues in the northwest of the republic, setting out that that was pressure on the freedom of the mass media.

The *Delo* and *Kmecki Glas* journalists demand the convening of a special session of the Slovenian Journalists' Association at which, along with lawyers, politicians and representatives of the judiciary, the "disputed actions against the journalists, and the articles of the criminal law pertaining to journalism would be examined."

The three journalists were accused of offending Internal Affairs Secretariat organs and the legislative system of Maribor in an article published in the Maribor magazine *Katedra* [name as received].

Two of the three journalists are *Katedra* editors. *Katedra* is known for its criticism of occurences in Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

Assessing that pressures on the freedom of the mass media were the most radically expressed recently in the case of *Katedra*, the Slovenian journalists underscored that that runs counter to the overal democratisation of public life in Slovenia.

The journalists underscored that journalism had gained the trust of the Slovenian and Yugoslav public by courageously uncovering many affairs. They warned that, however, attempts to intimidate members of the profession had reappeared, which was thought to have been overcome long ago.